HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 111 — BOMBAY TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 6 1927 — ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
10Sept.	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKONDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jany.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feby.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
6th Sept.	NYANZA	China and Japan
27th ,,	DELTA	China & Japan
	CATHAY	At Colombo for Australia.
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
7th Sept	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
9th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
10th ,,	*CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
12th ,,	*VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
14th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa.
2nd Novr.	KABAGOLA ..	Mombasa.

*Weather permitting.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	11 Sept.	17 Sept.
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	29 ,,	12 ,,
Hakodate Maru ..	5303	17 Oct.	30 ,,
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 Nov.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Celebes Maru ..	13th Sept.	22nd Sept.
Borneo Maru ..	24th ,,	8th Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	20th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	25th ,,	6th Nov

For Particulars apply to :—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone No. 22120, Telegrams "SHOSEN,"

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

A NEW ADDITION
TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE
'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients, They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 3-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to :

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar.)

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds up to 31-12-26	20,50,000
Paid Up Capital up to 31-12-26	31,07,401

HEAD OFFICE:-47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar		Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approve securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc, outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2.72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subcribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents :

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENT DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 of 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Ezoof Building, D'Lisi Street, Mazagon, Bombay.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS	Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26)	Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has o late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to :—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED,

For Particulars Apply to :—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,
Tel. No. 25347. Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—AGENTS to canvass orders on commission basis for handmade cloths. Apply to THE MANOHARA WEAVING WORKS, Chowa, Cannanore.
A R430

WANTED.—TYPIST, knowing correspondence for about one hour daily for fortnight. Apply afternoon to NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO., Menek House, Old Hanuman Lane.
A R434

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for Telegraphy and Station Master's Courses. Railfare Paid. Prospectus on 2 annas stamp.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
A R435

WANTED.—An experienced SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for District Dispensary. Apply with testimonials stating age, caste, and previous experience to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Pahtana State, (Kathiawar).
A 29224

WANTED.—A B. A. or F. A. Passed Hanafiul Mazhab, Mahomedan Teacher as Head Master for Madresa Siddeqia Gogaon. Apply to THE SECRETARY, Anjuman Islamia, Gogaon, (Indore State).
A R429

WANTED.—An LL.B. or a HIGH COURT PLEADER to serve as a MANAGING CLERK in a well-known Solicitors' Office. One knowing both Gujrati as well as Marathi would be preferred. State qualifications and terms. Apply Box No. 2024, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R29217

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE —STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A R421

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

IF you are looking for a nice comfortable flat—come and see MCFADDEN'S FLATS.

TO SUB-LET.—A decent Office Room for any business, at Frere Road, Fort, opposite Caxton Works. Apply APPEAL PRESS, between 5 and 6 p.m.
C R434

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED.—A suitable, educated and accomplished BRIDE for an M.Sc., Agarwal, Bachelor, age 21, healthy, highly connected, and son of a highly placed Government Officer. Preference will be given to inter-caste relationship. Persons holding similar views will please correspond with: GYAN CHANDRA HAZRATGANJ, Lucknow.
M R432

FOR SALE.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

Choose Kakomi Casement cloths and Doosooties for your furnishing fabrics. They will not need replacing next year or the year after. Select your own colour scheme from our range of 38 artistic shades.
Samples sent free on request.
Prices from Rs. 0-9-6 to Rs. 0-13-0 per yard.

TABLE CLOTHS.

You will find it difficult to equal the quality of Kakomi Table Cloths, even at double the price.
Prices from Rs. 1-3 to Rs. 1-9-6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.
K2

MEDICAL.

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28515B

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPRISY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

WANTED.

A fully qualified ASSISTANT MANAGER with sound Banking experience. Qualifications, experience, age, nationality, last appointment, salary required and other terms should be stated in the application which may be addressed to

SIR K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY, Kt. C.I.E.,
Chairman, Bank of Mysore, Ltd.,
Bangalore City.
29227

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BEST TONIC!

CHANGE OF AIR
CHANGE OF SCENE

CHEAP FARES

1st & 2nd Class Return Tickets
At Specially Reduced Rates
During the

PARSEE NEW YEAR

SEPTEMBER 7TH TO 13TH
For Journeys of 50 Miles or more
Between any Stations on the

B. B. & C. I. Ry.

Dahanu Road, Gholvad, Daman Road
NAVSARI SURAT BROACH

BARODA AHMEDABAD
KATHIAWAR
MOUNT ABU.

29188

RAMJAS COLLEGE, DELHI

WANTED.

(1) One professor of English.
(2) One professor of History.
(3) One professor of Economics.
(4) One professor of Mathematics.

Professors of English and Mathematics to teach up to M. A. standard, the others upto B.A. Hons standard. Pay and grade according to qualifications. Preference will be given to first class men and men with teaching experience. Apply to the PRINCIPAL Ramjas College, Pucha Nalwan, Delhi.
29228

PATIALA INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

DUSSEHRA WEEK 1927.

A GRAND EXHIBITION will be held in Patiala during the forthcoming Dussehra Week under the patronage of His Highness Shri 108 Maharaja Dhiraj Mohinder Bahadur of Patiala. The Exhibition will include (a) Industrial Section, (b) Agricultural Section, (c) Cattle Fair.

Gold and silver medals and certificates will be awarded.

All Exhibits will be admitted free of charge. There will be an extensive Amusement Section. Proprietors of Circuses, Cinemas, Theatres, etc. are invited to send applications for sites within the Exhibition Grounds and for terms.

Contracts are invited for the Wrestling Matches.

CHIRANJI LAL, B.A., Rai Bahadur,
Financial Secretary and
Secretary Exhibition Committee,
PATIALA.

TENDERS.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE,

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED on 13th September, 1927, for the printing of 250 copies of Census Registers (in seven volumes) of children of school going age and about 1,000 copies in each of the three vernaculars, viz., Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu of the translation of the Municipal Provident Fund Rules and of Municipal Pension Rules in book form. The tenders will be received by the undersigned in this office on the above-mentioned date between 2 and 4 p.m. (B. T.).

Samples of the registers and books referred to above are kept open for inspection by the intending tenderers in this office and can be seen upto 10th September, 1927, during office hours on working days.

Tender forms can be obtained by personal application at this Office. No charge will be made for them but they will not be supplied by post.

Each tenderer shall have to deposit in cash a sum of Rs. 500, with the tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

M. I. FAROOQUI,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, 3rd September 1927.
29220

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, 29th September 1927, at 4 P.M. (S.T.)

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th day of September to the 7th day of October, 1927 (both days inclusive).

The Court has fixed 16th September, 1927, for final orders on the Petition for sanction of Reduction of Capital.

By Order of the Board,
A. A. ENGINEER,
Secretary.
Bombay, 5th September, 1927.
29230

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1486 of 1927.

Messrs. NARANJI NURSEY & CO., carrying on business at Dana Bunder, Mandvi, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) RATANSEY MAMU, (2) BACHU HARIRAM, (3) LAKHMIDAS PURSHOTTAMDAS and (4) HATHIRAM DEOCHAND, till lately carrying on business in Bombay at Mandvi witrout the Fort in the name of Ratansey Arjun and Co., and (5) Thakersey Nensey of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, till lately carrying on business in the name of Hirji Vasanji at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

To,
THAKERSEY NENSEY,
the 5th Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you and the other defendants herein to recover a sum of Rs. 3871-8-9 being the price of 400 bags of chuni mentioned in the Plaint herein and interest thereon at nine per cent. per annum from 1st January 1927, till the date of Judgment costs and interests on Judgment at six per cent. per annum from the date of Judgment till payment and have prayed that the Defendants 1 to 4 be ordered and decreed to pay the aforesaid amount and that in the event of the Court holding that the Defendants 1 to 4 are not liable you may be ordered to pay the said sum of Rs. 3,871-8-9 with interest thereon and costs and interests on Judgment as aforesaid. Please take notice that the hearing of the suit is fixed in this Court on the 10th day of October, 1927, at 11-15 o'clock (S.T.) when you are hereby summoned to be present in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit. In default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 27th day of July, 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
for Ag. Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 27th day of July, 1927.
Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
29229

AMUSEMENTS.

8 Reels
Great Scotch-Irish Comedy.
Time: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M. Matinee on Holidays at 4 P.M.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL, OPERA HOUSE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF SALEM.

1927 of O. S. No. 106.

RAMARAO DANGIA Plaintiff.
ASVATHAM LAKSHMANA KAMATH Defendant.

Suit for recovery of Rs. 459-11-3 has been filed by the plaintiff against the defendant as per account in dealings in cloth. The suit stands posted to 20-9-27. In case the defendant does not appear on that day, the suit will be decided exparte.

M. V. RAMASAMY,
Pleader,
SHEVAPET, SALEM.
R431.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANGESH KRISHNARAO TELANG, DINANATH KRISHNARAO TELANG, RANGNATH KRISHNARAO TELANG, NANABHAI RAMCHANDRA TELANG, WAMAN RAMCHANDRA TELANG and DHONDNATH SHANKER TELANG have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title interest claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift bequest, charge mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kandewadi, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 359-3/8 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61, New No. 558, Old Survey No. 493 and New Survey No. 7498 and Cadastral Survey No. 449 of Girgaum Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 790 and Street No. 2 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Shenvis Kandewadi Lane, on or towards the West by the Mughbhat Lane, on or towards the North by the Kandewady Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Dinanath Padye.

Dated this 5th day of September 1927.
TYABJI DAYABHAI AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SECOND EDITION
JUST PUBLISHED
SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE
BY
Prof. K. T. SHAH
Professor of Economics, University of Bombay
New Edition brought up-to-date, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged.
Price Rs. 10.
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KITAB MAHAL
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES BROWN LEATHER LACES.

Messrs. BENNETT AND COY. will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms by order of the Bank concered:—

2 Bales Brown Leather Laces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OOF PEARL NECKLACES.

Under instructions from N. H. MOOS, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4887 of 1921 (Charandas vs. Morarjee), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on THURSDAY, the 15th instant sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms:—

2 Pearl Necklaces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES SILK PIECEGOODS (DRESS MATERIALS)

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms by order of the bank concerned:—

2 cases Silk Piecegoods (Dress Materials).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 BAGS PELLITORY ROOTS.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms by order of the bank concerned:—

40 Bags Pellitory Roots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KURLA OLD AGRA ROAD NEXT TO KHOJA'S SANATORIUM.

Messrs. ESSABHAI NAZMUDDIN CHINWALLA and Brothers ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MAHOMEDHUSSEIN PITALWALA and another ..... Defendants.

By order and under instructions from Messrs. Essabhai Nazmuddin Chinwalla and Essoofally Ebrahimji. Receivers appointed in the above suit by the Consent Decree dated 4th February, 1927, and in persuance of the directions contained in the said consent Decree Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property at Kurla on the premises on TUESDAY the 6th September, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of field and Bhagayat land or ground together with messuage tenement house and bunglow standing thereon situate lying and being at Mowje Kurla in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana containing by admeasurement 1-1/2, 3/4, 1 and 3-1/2 Gunthas equivalent to 847 Square Yards or thereabouts the Government assessment whereof is annas 6 per annum registered under Survey No. 256 Pot Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 are now converted into non-agricultural S. 82 and Entry No. 2649 and assessed by the Koorla Municipality under No. 1 and bounded as folllws:—On the East by the Public Bazar Road on the West and South by the ground of Meherban Malak Saheb Saya Kurla and on the North partly by the ground of Foras Kalmat Souza and partly by the ground of Inas Ludho.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Hasan Baxi and Co., Solicitors at Humam Street and Messrs. Khandwala and Chhotalal at Hornby Road, Attorneys for the Receivers at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Americans.—Featureless. Rater quiet. Awaiting Bureau. Futures 6 to 12 points Lower.

Local.—Heavy Unloading by Bulls. Closed rather steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables dated 3rd inst:—

N.Y. October: Highest 22.48 (11-49 a.m.) lwoest 22.29 (10-24 a.m).

Liverpool: Scattered long liquidation. Weather cooler. Light to moderate rainfall Mississippi Valley and Western belt.

Another of their Liverpool friends cable as under:—

Profit taking and increased hedging depressing temporarily. Crop advices pessimistic. Favour purchases.

Liverpool dated the 3rd inst:—

Spinners' taking so far this season are 1,212,000 bales."

New York cables:—Fears wet weather Central, Eastern belts, weevils news West Texas bad."

From New York, dated the 3rd inst:—

"Cotton expect higher prices, market predicts bullish report September 8th."

"Set-back represents technical adjustment pre-bureau liquidation private crop estimates are around 13 million, weevil damage increasing have favourable opinion."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee and Co. have received the following cable from New York friends Messrs. Harris Irby and Vose:

"Cotton: expect higher prices; market predicts bull bullish report September 8th.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

On Saturday the New York futures market opened quiet in sympathy with easier advices from Liverpool and declined 19 points on scattered long liquidation. There was no special change in the weather reports, some sections experiencing cooler weather while moderate rainfall was reported in the areas under the Western belt and in sections of the Mississippi Valley. At the decline, nervous short covered and prices recovered fully the decline attained during the first hour. There was renewed liquidation and prices closed at a decline of 6 to 12 points. The market presented a quiet appearance and operators are awaiting the Bureau report to be issued at Washington on the 8th instant.

The New Orleans futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 1 to 3 points. Spot cotton remained unchanged at 22.15c.

Liverpool futures market opened .... points lower in sympathy with previous day's New York closing prices. There w no support and prices suffered further fal on long liquidation. The close was easy at a decline of 20 to 23 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 18 points to 12.16d. per lb.

The market is awaiting the Bureau report and as usual the operators are reducing their open commitments. While bullish figures are anticipated everywhere, we may mention that to som extent the bullish effect is discounted at present level of prices. The New York market is closed to-day and the Liverpool market is scheduled to remain open upto 6-30 p.m. on the 8th instant over the Bureau report.

A correspondent was to know what is a normal condition. A normal condition is such condition as gives normal promise of a normal crop. Most farmers know from experience approximately what their fields ought to produce with the normal modes of farming, with normal weather conditions and without unusual loss from disease, insects and boll-weevils or other adverse influence. The yield per acre under such favourable, though not extraordinary conditions would be a normal yield which is more than an average yield but less than a maximum possible yield. A condition which gives promise of a normal yield, as thus described is a normal or 100 per cent. condition.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Following a small decline of 6 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 469/ for Broach A/M. and improved to Rs. 471/ on Scattered buying. At this level there was general drastic liquidation by bulls and prices suffered a sharp slump of Rs. 14/. The close at 4 p.m. was as under:—

Broach A/M.	469	471	457	458
Oomra D/J.	431	431/8	423	423
Bengal D/J	386	386	378	378

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Liverpool opened 14 points higher but later on was reported unchanged. The forward market opened at Rs. 458 and after declining at Rs. 456/12 gradually improved to Rs. 461/ on short covering. The close was rather steady as under:—

Broach A/M.	458	461	456/12	461
Oomra D/J.	423	425	423	425
Bengal D/J.	379	381/8	379	381/8

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Sept	240.20	+2.00
Dec.	248.60	+0.90
March	253.10	+1.80

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Bengal 378 D/J.
Broach 458 A/M.
Oomra 422 D/J.

SPOT RATE.
(Fine Fully good good FGF.

Southern	418	414	410	406

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 52/6, Highest 52/8, Lowest 52/, Closing 52/4.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 50/, Highest 50/7, Lowest 49/15, Closing 50/5.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/12, Closing 4/12.

Groundnuts Seeds Delivery February Opening 57/8, Highest 57/14, Lowest 57/7, Closing 57/9.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)
Muktsar (Punjab) Sept. 3.

FORWARD:—

Wheat Asuj	..	4	9	6
Gram Asuj	..	4	0	6
Barley Asuj	..	3	4	6
Cottonseeds Magsar	..	3	12	3

READY:—

Wheat	4	8	0	to 4	14	0
Gram	3	15	0	to 4	2	0
Barley	3	2	0	to 3	3	0
Rapeseeds	7	8	0	to 7	12	0
Rapeseeds Oil					20	0	0

Market Arrival:—

Wheat	..... 1000 mds.
Gram	..... 400 mds.
Barley	..... 100mds.

Market condition:—Steady.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay September. 5

			Ready	Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine		M. G.	395/—	
„ Fine M.G.	390/	Nov. +22/3	Dec. +15	
„		F. G. M. G.	385/—	
ind-Punjab Fine	„	„	390/—	
„		F. G. „	385/—	
Wardha-Hingt Fine		M G.	435/40	
Nagpur „	435 40.	Nov + 31/Dec + 22		
Yeotmal		„	435-37	
Arvi	431 37	Nov + 23/Dec + 13	4	
Amraoti			425-30	
KhamgaonAkola	425-30	Nov + 16/De + 7	3	
Mulkapur	„		420-25	
Khandesh	420/25	Nov. +8	Dec.—8	
Muthia Fine	M.G.	4 5-17	Dec.—8	
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	„		430-32	
Purna Average	„		420-22	
Parbhani/Sailu	„	„	425-27	
Indore/Ujjain	„	„	425-27	
Burwah Sanavad			453-37	
Broach Fine M.G.,			455-60	
„ F.G.,			440	
Westerns Good M.G			415-20	
Western Good H.G.				
Cambodia Fine M.G.			460	
Miraj/Sangli F.G./M.G.			430 32	
Compta F.G. M.G.			430/32.	
Dhollera F.G. M.G.				
Kadi/Vir. F.G.M.G.				

It is reported that Sir Charles Innes the Governor-Designate of Burma and Lady Innes are expected to leave Liverpool about the end of November and arrive in Rangoon by the "Cheshire" on or about the 18th December.—A. P.

OUR GROWTH

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	June 1917	June 1927.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	„ 1,60,000	„ 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	„ 2,18,68,000	„ 17,05,73,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

TO SAFEGUARD YOUR MONEYS
TO FURTHER YOUR INTERESTS.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, September 5.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st. September This Year 3 9 27	Last Year
Khandesh ..	51	70	100
Central India	567	461	1224
Barsi and Nagar	146	210	..
Hyderabad-Gaorani ..	..	..	..
Berar	116	306	334
Central Provinces	339	339	..
Total Oomras	1,019	1,388	1,658
Dholera	655	702	245
N.W. Provinces ..	320	320	47
Rajputana ..	243	406	687
Sind-Punjab	..	..	678
Broach ..	108	108	..
Coompta & Dharwar ..	343		957
Westerns-Northerns	1		1,122
Cocoanada	..		..
Tinnevelly & Cambodia ..	..		983
Persian	216		61
American	1995	1995	96
Egyptian and African ..	..		274
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts ..			..
Total	4,441	5,169	6,738

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 31st August

In full pressed Bales. 3 9 27	This year	Last year.
Europe	1,011 4,18,738	5,53,208
Japan & China	726 15,38,870	18,73,786
Coast Ports ..	26,412	24,953
Up-country by Rail	1,86,596	1,17076
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	25,132	8,788
Total	1,737 21,95,748	25,77,811

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

100 Kohinoor Mill Mahadar 425
200 Oshadin and Co. C. P. 440.
300 G. G. Kesha Berar 420/425
100 Morarji Mill Mukatsar 395
200 Japan T. & Co. Hansi 380 1/2
100 Currimbhai Sawjin 435
100 Hindustan Mill Miyagam 420
200 Langli & Co. Broach 435/437
100 K. Devchand Sindh American 426

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

The local Silver market opened steady but ruled quiet on easy Shanghai Exchange. At present the market rules steady but on account of fears of Govt.'s selling of Silver the buyers are holding aloof. It is anticipated that there will not be wide fluctuations more than a scaping range. Closing prices per Bullion Brokers Association were as under:—

Ready	51/11
Bhadarwa	57/9
Asho	57/13
Double Option premium.	
Bhadarwa	0 8 0
Asho	1 4 0
Kartak	1 14 0

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Ready	21 8 0
Bhadarwa	21 7 9
Asho	21 8 0
Sovereigns	13 3 9

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 3rd inst.

Wheat	5,844 cwts
Linseed	2,312
Groundnuts	1,727
Castorseed	3,520
Rice	2,603
Myrabollams	567
Cottonseed	4,728
Mowraseed	76
Gram	100
Joowar	924
Barley	2,542
Bajree	1,177
Coal	1,635 tons

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 130 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 126 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 134 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 276 1/2.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-10 3/4.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25.5.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25.5.
Tone of Silver.—Quiet. China bought. India and China were large buyers at lower rate. Speculators sold.
American Cross Rate do. 4.86 1/16.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

3 Months 4 5/16 per cent.
6 Months 4 15/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4.1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 3/4 per cent.
1 to 3 months 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

COTTON MARKET SITUATION

AMERICAN ORACLE SIGNALS HEAVY DECLINE

EFFECT ON THE LOCAL MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 5, 3 p.m.

Early in the morning, there was a strong rumour that Mr. W. D. Gann of New York, the Cotton Oracle, had advised by a cable a change of the main bullish line, and possibility of heavy decline in the prices of American cotton especially after the next Bureau Report. This information induced considerable liquidation and the local market after improving to Rs. 471 for Broach A/M. delivery declined to Rs. 464. To-day the New York market being closed, shrewd operators are playing a waiting game; the Bureau Report will be published in America on the 8th instant. Everything depends on th epublication. The local operators think that the Bureau estimate will be bullish.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON. STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:

	Bales.
Total in Sight	906,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	348,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	115,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	3,172,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	393,000
Total Sales	63,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	800
East Indian Cotton Stock	12,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	3,000
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	1,400
East Indian Cotton Imports	33,000
American Cotton Afloat	42,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	14,000
Total Afloat	145,000
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton	207,000

GURKHAS AND PUBLIC SERVICES.

(From a Correspondent.)

In its issue of the 4th August, 1927, the Indian "Nation Hearld" of Bombay wrote complaining that the Foreign and Political Department had issued a circular "the effect of which is to bar, bolt and hang the door of civil appointments in all Government and semi-Government Departments in the face of" the Garkhas. The fact is that in deference to the express wishes of the Nepal Government, who were seriously perturbed at the prospect of the man-power of Nepal being depleted by the employment in India of Gurkhas of the fighting classes in other than a strictly military capacity, the Government of India reaffirmed their orders of 1923, that no Gurkhas of Nepalese nationality were to be given Government employment except in the Army and in regular Military Police battalions, and then only up to the existing sanctioned strength. The orders related only to the future recruitment of Gurkhas of Nepalese nationality, which was prohibited. The orders, it must further be noted, do not apply to Gurkhas of British nationality.

RAILWAY STAFF ORGANISATION.

NERAL, Sept. 4.

A correspondent writes from Neral that with a view to organising the Railway Staff, workers between Ambernath and Karjat on Saturday evening Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the Hon. Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Employees' General Union, together with two members of the Committee paid a visit to Neral.

They were all well received by the Staff at Neral and late at night a meeting of the members from different stations was addressed by the visitors. Whereafter Neral was selected to be another working centre for the Staff between Ambernath and Karjat. The above gentlemen returned on Sunday morning at 2 o'clock when they were given a hearty send-off.

STOCKS AND SHARES

TATA IRONS IN BRISK DEMAND.

MILL SHARES CLOSED STEADY.

MILL SHARES:—

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

Cotton Mill Shares opened unchanged and improved on bull support. Bombay B. Dyeing was leading with impressive buying and other Mills followed. There was scattered profit taking and the market closed with a steady undertone.

TATA IRON

To-day there way brisk demand for Tata Iron and Steel shares from bull operators. There was some fresh buying at present level and sellers being scarce, prices registered a sharp rise which was fll maintained with a firm undertone with some short covering.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Hydros were steady. Alcocks ruled steady. Scindi shares ruled weak italising.

TENDERS.

One of a total of 29013 shares delivery through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous.

Bombay Dyeing 326, Bundi 6880, Bombay Burmah 523, Bombay Steamer 554 Century 594, Crescent 723, Colaba 363, Fazul 488, Indode 327, Ind. Bleaching 238, Ind. Cement 1192, Katni Ord. 320, Madhawji 434, Nagpur 440, New Great 530, Parel 497, Pabani 561, Swadeshi 326, Simplex 731, Shirrajpur 480, Tram 2570 Tata Hydro 417, Tata Steel Ordi. (250 and Defr. 2395.

SECURITIES.

The market ruled steady with a small turn over.

The market is closed from 6th to 12th inst. both days inclusive on account of Holidays and clearing.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 79.
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 86/8.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1/2.
Central (250-25) 10 p.c. 26/8.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p. c. 82-8.
Imperial (00) p.c. 1422/8.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 355.
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 8.
Central India Mining (10) 25-12
Indian Cement (250) 187/8.
Katni Cement (100) (G) 171/4.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 550.
Punjab Cemen tO. (10) 8.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.
Shivrajpur (10) 52.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 872-1.
Amritsar Pattis (100) (10-1/2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 101-8.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1/2.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 97-8.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 107-1/2 xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 717-8.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 81.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 7 p.c. 802-8.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1002-8.
Bombay Tramways. (O) 50 4-1/2 146-4
Bombay' Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 68-8 XO.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 90
Tata Hydro Elect. O. (100) 1095.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1032-8.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 555.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 867/8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 548-12.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 207/8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 538 /12.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 612/8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10, 415.
Apollo (30) nil 6-8.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 220.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 340.
Bobay Dyeing (250) 25, 93, 997/8.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8, 565.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8 485
Century (100) 20, 458-12.
Crescent (100) 218/12.
Colaba Mills (100) 143/12.
Dawan (250) 80, 720
David (500) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 1/1.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 135.
Elphinstone (100) nil 19.
Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20, 962/8.
Framji Petit (1,000) 650.
Globe (100) 30.
Gokak Mill s (100) 5, 140.
Indore Malwa (100) 382/8.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 241/4.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 70.
Kasturvhand (500) 29-8.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 270.
Luxmi Cotton (1,00) 300 6600
Madhavji Dharmsey (100) nil, 121-4.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500

SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 5.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 75/9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/36 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107 7/9.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/5.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Fdee due 1930 Rs. 104/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/8.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.
Forward rates 19th September settlement 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 75/8, 1945-55 Rs. 107/7 4 per cent Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94-2.
Tone of Market.—Steady.

Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 141-4
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,200
New Great Mills 323/12.
New City Mills (100) 145.
Paraey Mill 230, 288/12.
Pearl Mill 230, 600.
Phoenix (100) 10, 415.
Simplex (100) 186/4.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1/2.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1/2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200 8,200/ xd.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 248.
Swadesh Mills (100) 16, 545.
Swan Mills (100) 160.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (O) (500) Rs. 90, 3,005.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (100) nil, 273/12.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6,260.
B. Burma T. Corporation 12% Rs. 100 67/8.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up). XP 251/4.
Bombay Steham O. (250) P. C. 215.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6t.pc. 250.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 3 p.c.
British Burmah Petroleum 5-13. 9 5/15.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1/2.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9-4
Empire of India Life (500-125) 25-12.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 130
Kamp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 370.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs 25-12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance, (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1875.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 692/8.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16/7.
Tata 1st Preference 143.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 90/8.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 52/8.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 178/12.
Telephone Co. (50) 39.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 433-12.

THE WEATHR.

LOCAL RAINFALL.

September 5.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. Colaba Point 0.02, Fort 0.03, J. J. Hospital 0.00.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 56.62, Fort 72.17, J. J. Hospital 56.35.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925 Colaba Point 44.54, Fort 50.20, J.J. Hospital 47.73.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 60.54, Fort 59.03, J. J. Hospital 72.63.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 5th September 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ambala. Temperature was above normal in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 0.49 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Jhansi, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over upper Sind and northwest Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is almost as usual. Temperature was markedly below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para reports 0.22 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Dwarka and in excess at Surat and Indore. Temperature was almost normal except at Neemuch, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.26 in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the west of the area and heavily clouded over the east. Humidity is in defect in Berar and the adjoining districts. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the north and east of the province; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.02 in. of rain. Skies are in regeneral moderately to heavily clouded. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 85.8 degrees and a minimum value of 78.5 degrees, both being 1 degree above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal at Aurangabad; the minimum was lower than usual in the central Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been weak over the whole of the reporting area. Rain has fallen locally in the west United Provinces and at a few stations in Kathiawar, the Central Provinces and southeast Madras. The only important amount which remains to be mentioned, is 2.36 in. at Trichinopoly.

Forecast:—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Sumarry of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 5th Sept. 1927.

Barometer (correctcd to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.845 inches .060 above normal).

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. previous day) 29.748 inches (.040 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .036

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m.) 76.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.8 degrees (1.0 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.5 degrees (1.5 above normal).

Reyative Humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 71 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.-S.-W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 166 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.02 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.51 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 56.69 inches.

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REPRESSIVE LAWS

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

SIR H. S. GOUR'S SPEECH

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Sir Hari Singh Gour in reply to the debate on his Bill for the Amendment of the Criminal Law Amendment Act:—

Sir,—I wish very briefly to reply to the Hon. the Home Member. When I heard his speech I was wondering to myself whether the Hon. member was not referring to matters which he had discussed and disposed of already, when I had introduced a Bill for the total repeal of Part II of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, and which this House passed in spite of the opposition of Government. At that time, Sir, Hon. members on this side of the House, nominated members and members who had held responsible positions as Executive Councillors like my friends Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer appealed to the Government that Part II of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act was far too drastic and that they could not possibly support Government in that matter, but they were prepared to go half way if the Government would accede to their wishes to give some jurisdiction to the High Courts to revise and rectify the errors of the executive. Upon that the Hon. member said that that is entirely a different matter, and when it came up, it would be disposed of upon its own merits. I understand, Sir, that while the Government then were not prepared to accede to the total repeal of Part II of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, they were not wholly undisposed to compromise the position by giving the High Courts jursdiction to revise the orders of the executive. And, Sir, impelled by that implication I redrafted my Bill, and the Bill that you see before you is a much diluted Bill. I did not want the total repeal of Part II of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act. I merely wanted the repeal, of 15, clause 2, sub-clause (b), and as for the rest I give the High Court jurisdiction, as in all criminal matters the High Court have and must have jurisdiction, to revise and control the action of the executive. This is all I want, and this is all that my Bill implies. Now, Sir, what is the reply of the Hon. the Home Member on this part of my case? His reply is that "if you repeal section 15, sub-clause (2) (b), you might just as well repeal the whole of Part II of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Now does the Hon. the Home Member justify the retention of clause 15, sub-clause (2) (b) on any ground? What is the section? The section says—and I am leaving out the other words,—I am reading only that part of section 15 which I wish to be repealled.

"In this Part 'association' means any combination or body of persons, whether the same be known by any distinctive name or not, and which has been declared to be unlawful by the Governor General in Council under the powers hereby conferred."

My objection is that under this Act the Governor General, and now of course under the Devolution Act the Local Government, have the power to declare any association to be an unlawful association without giving any reason, without calling upon that association to show cause why it should not be declared unlawful, but merely because the Executive say that it is an unlawful association, it becomes an unlawful association. But if that were all, that would be bad enough, The result of that declaration is that whoever is a member of an unlawful association or takes part in meeting of any such association or contributes or receives or solicits any contribution for the purpose of any such association, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months. Now how does this Act work? The Executive Government says, 'you are a member of an unlawful association.' That cannot be revised by the High Court. After that, send him up to the High Court for the purpose of awarding punishment; and as Sir Lawrence Jenkins in the case reported in Indian Law Reports which I cited on the last occasion pointed out, the High Courts have no jurisdiction to inquire into the legality, sufficiency, propriety or otherwise of the order passed by the Executive Government. They are merely to act as the sentencing court. Now, is this just? Is this right? Is this British justice? That is the question I had put to the Honourable occupants of the Treasury Benches. Do they justify this procedure that the Executive sends up a man and says, 'here is a man; I hand you over to the High Court to award the punishment. You, the Judges of the High Court, have no jurisdiction to go into the question whether this man is guilty or not: all that you have to do is to award the punishment.' And the High Court, if that is the procedure, may well ask, 'why send it up to the High Court at all?' Why do the Executive then do not take upon themselves the power of also sentencing the man to imprisonment in accordance with some amendment which they may make to Part II of the Criminal Law Amendment Act? That, I submit, is the point which we raised on this side of the House and it was on that ground that we carried the Resolution for the total repeal of Part II of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Now, Sir, the Hon. the Home Member has said, 'can you give me any instance where we have misused section 15, clause (b) of the Act?' My answer is, Sir, "If you had prescribed that procedure then the High Court would have jurisdiction to say whether the man who has been sent up to the High Court for punishment is innocent or guilty. I venture to submit that there is no part of the British Empire where such a drastics provision of law finds a place upon the premanent Statute Book of the country.

I therefore submit, Sir that in asking for the repeal of clause (b) I am asking this House to remove and purge from the Statue Book a most obnoxious provision of law for which there is no precedent in any known law of which I am aware in the British Empire. Now, Sir, the next thing I ask this House to do is, where a man has been declared to be guilty and he has appeared before the High Court, is the High Court merely to act as the hangman, or is the High Court to act judicially and inquire whether the man is guilty or not? That is the short question I ask any Hon. Member in this House to answer.

The jurisdiction of the High Court to inquire whether a man sent up to the High Court for punishment is innocent or guilty. I give the High Court that jurisdiction. That is the second thing that I wish to do. Now, Sir, that finishes the first part of my Bill.

The second part of my Bill deals with a cognate matter. It is this. There are a very large number of Regulations and Acts and miscellaneous Ordinances and so forth under which there is power of arresing and detaining and keeping people in jail without any trial. I think one Hon. Member of this House was a victim to one of those Regulations. Now, I want to give them reasonable liberty. It was said in the course of the last debate that if you were to place everybody before the High Court and give the High Court jurdiction either to release that man or to place him upon trial, what would become of non-British subjects that come from across the Frontier, marauders, communists and persons who owe no allegiance to the British Crown? These people come in large numbers in this country and may come in large numbers in this country and stir up riots and acts of lawlessness against which the Government will have no power to deal with. Well, Sir, I have acceded to that objection, and what I have done is to add the words which qualify the jurisdiction of the High Court only to protect British subjects. Now, Sir, is that not a reasonable protection? I have been after the Government ever since the cold weather session of 1922 reminding them of the promise and the understanding embodied in paragraph 25 of the Repressive Laws Committee's report. And what reply have I got? Only this:—Time is not yet. And now the Hon. the Home Member takes a different line altogether. In 1922 and onwards the apologia of the Government was: "Yes, we will do it, but time is not yet. There is this disturbance going on and that disturbance going on a woman has cracked somebody's head, and so on." But now when I ask what objection have you to repealing these laws and giving to the High Court the jurisdiction which it should possess, the relpy is: "Oh, well, look at what took place in 1921, 1922 and 1923." Is that any answer to the recommendation of the Repressive Laws Committee?

SUN-BATHS IN PUBLIC

"NOT PRUDISH TO BE SHOCKED"

Sun-bathing is public places in relation to "Average English Susceptibilities" was discussed in a recent case by Mr Mead, the Magistrate, at Marlborough-street Police Court London, when Harold Hubert Vincent, aged 44, appeared on remand and was bound ovre for an offence in Hyde Park under the Parks Regulation Act. Vincent pleaded not guilty.

For the defence, Mr. J. C. Lockwood held that the exposure of the upper part of the body for the purpose of benefiting health was not a violation of public decency.

He quoted the contestants in the boxing ring, and stated that Vincent's motive was quite pure.

Mr. Mead: If a man shocks people's susceptibilities in that way it is an offence.

Mr. Lockwood said that he had induced Vincent to give an undertaking not to continue doing that sort of thing in any public place.

Mr. Mead said that it was probable that the people who advocated that sort of publicity also believed in the equality of the sexes.

"Supposing I said, 'There is no harm in this; go away and do it again,' the effect might be that we should have myriads of both sexes acting in a similar way," declared the magistrate.

He believed decent people—not prudish—would be shocked to see a man sprawling on the grass, ostentatiously in the way Vincent sprawled.

Mr. Lockwood said that Vincent was a distinguished soldier and a B.A. He had been remanled for a doctor's report, and this was negative.

Captain and Mrs. E. H. Gastrell arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

MISS MAYO'S "MOTHER INDIA."

"Nava Kal" characterises the rather much-noticed book by Miss Katherine Mayo as a mischievous ad slanderous book and severely attacks the "Times" for not having shown even the simple courtesy to a condemnatory letter that men like Drs. Sapru, Paranjpye, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and others sent to that paper for publication. Noticing the book itself, the journal recalls the familiar story from Mahabharat, which brings out the characters of Duryodhana and Dharma. On the face of the earth, the former could not find even a single godly person, while the latter had difficulty in finding out a good representative of Satan. The journal says that if Sister Nivedita and Miss Slade speak of India in glowing terms and Miss Mayo in her purfunctory pretensions about the study of Indian conditions lead her to write only a scurrilous and slanderous attack, the conclusion is only obvious.

"Dnyana-Prakash" writes in the same vein, pointing out particularly to the statement that Miss Mayo makes in her preface to the book that she has not written it, because she got a good price or somebody egged her on to do so. The journal expresses the suspicion that, when one goes out of his way unnecessarily to make a declaration of this kind, it is highly significant. Who knows that hers also is not a case of "Mylady protesting too much"?

"Aikya" (Satara) says that the things as Miss Mayo describes them do really exist in their depicted nakedness and monstrosity, who is responsible for that? If, even after 150 years of British rule, India has remained barbarous, the fault lies at the door of the Britishers themselves.

UNTOUCHABLES AND GANESH FESTIVAL.

"Mouj" heartily wrote in favour of a permission being granted to the untouchable boys' Mela to appear before the public Ganpati of the Bombay Brahman Sabha. Mr. Shetye of the Kumar-Vinaya-Mandir made only a modest demand, when he asked permission on behalf of the Mela to enter the presincts of the Sabha, at least as far as any Christian or Muslim can enter. The journal entered a vigorous plea in favour of such a permission being given and it was subsequently granted.

"Kesari" writes on the same topic congratulating the Brahman Sabha on the splendid and rather unexpected lead it has given to Brahmans all over Maharashtra. The journal gives as much credit to Mr. Shetye who very tactfully and judiciously tackled the question as to the influence of His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya of Karavir, Mr. Chitras Shastri, Dr. Bhadkamkar, Dr. Savarkar and others.

"SELF-DETERMINATION."

"Self-determintion", a newly-started Marathi daily of Bombay in its declaration of policy, says that it stands for the economic freedom of the ryots in fields and workers in factories. It pleads that direct action alone is capable of bringing Swaraj to India. It stands also for a complete boycott of the Statutory Commission on reforms. In another leader it criticises the proceedings of the Non-Brahman Conference and characterises the resolutions of the same as entirely unrepresentative of the broad non-Brahman masses.

NEITHER THIS NOR THAT.

"Mahratta" writing on Dr. Ansari's statement expresses its agreement with Pandit Motilal Nehru that he has no definite political policy and programme of his own. The journal proceeds to observe: "He seems to be moving not exactly in the dark, but a kind of twilight which casts vagueness over all objects and blurs the sight. He is a firm believer in Non-co-operation and yet he does not advocate it with enthusiasm. He abhors entry into Councils and yet wants a united party in the legislatures. He stands for drafting of a Swaraj constitution for India and yet does not know or suggest what to do with the scheme. He asks for preparation for the next encounter with the bureaucracy and does not chalk out the way towards it. He supports the abolition of Khaddar franchise with a view to broadening and strengthening Congress organisations, but does not hesitate to admit into the fold all and sundry who may water down the programme of the Congress almost to a freezing point."

SKEEN RECOMMENDATIONS.

"Kesari" and "Maharashtra" write on the discussion in the Assembly on Dr. Moonje's resolution, asking Government to give effect to the Skeen Committee recommendations. The journals express the fear that Government have practically decided to ignore them, basing their inference on the speeches of Sir William Birdwood and Col. Crawford. The journals have warned Muslim members of the Assembly against being taken in by official wiles, although if even the resolution with Mr. S. Iyengar's amendment is passed, Government are free not to act on it.

A FOREST GRIEVANCE.

"Kolaba-Samachar" draws attention to some interpellations put by Mr. Naval to the Hon. Mr. Pradhan in respect of forest passes required by villagers, when they want to remove forest products here and there. The passes are now given by the Talatis and not by Police and Revenue Patils, which causes much trouble to the ryots in Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts. The journal ridicules Mr. Pradhan's plea that because the Patils are generally illiterate the duty has been entrusted to the Talatis, because it points out that several other more important things, the Government insists on being done through the same Patils. Finally the journal appeals the Minister to put this wrong right.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE WEEK.

PATHE CINEMA.

Anybody who fears that laughter may increase their girth is herewith warned to stay away from the Royal Opera House, where "McFadden's Flats" had its premiere on Saturday night.

For this latest First National picture, is one of th egreat laugh hits ever thrown upon the screen. Not only have all the comic situations that made the original stage production a continued hit for more than thirty years been retained, but new and novel situations have been added. The result is that nobody who cares for wholesome fun can afford to miss this, the most promising of the season's successes.

Comedians Teamed:—Two of the reasons for the complete success of this picture are Charlie Murray and Chester Conklin, who have been teamed up for the first time in this production. Charlie, always excruciatingly funny, finds greater opportunities than ever in his association with the gifted Conklin.

The eye filling members of the company are Edna Murphy, who plays the part of Charlie's beautiful daughter, and Dorothy Dawn, her chum. One would hardly imagine that a production such as "McFadden's Flats" would give the opportunities it does for elaborate gowns and even alluringly trim bathing suits.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

It freaquently happens that the laughs an audience gets out of a motion picture represent months of effort on the part of a vast movie organization and the guffaws are worth thousands of dollars each to the producers.

When you see 'Fast and Furious," the Universal-Jewel production which is the feature attraction at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) commencing to-day for one week with Reginald Denny in the starring role, you will see a concrete example of the "spare no expense" type of motion picture.

As an outsanding feature of "Fast and Furious," Director Mel Brown filmed some of the most startling auto racing sequences ever seen in any picture. Some of the best known race drivers appear in these scenes, together with their cars, many of which have broken world's speed records on the country's best tracks.

In order to film these shots to the best advantage a steel bridge was thrown across the speedway at a height just sufficient to allow the roaring mounts of the racers to pass underneath. From this vantage point the cameraman ground away as car after car hurtled by in a cloud of dust and the acrid odor of castor oil and burning rubber.

Denny himself takes part in these speed annihilating scenes. Playing opposite the star is beautiful Barbara Worth as the girl in the case. Cloude Gillingwater, Armand Kaliz, Lee Moran, Chas. K. French, Wilson Benge and others are in the cast.

The programme includes another Comedy film "The Electric House," featuring Buster Keaton.

GLOBE CINEMA.

Remember this week is the Laugh Wee at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, with an all Chaplin Programme. Charlie Chaplin's "Burlesque on Carmen" an other Charlie Chaplin in "Fireman" and yet another in "Easy Street" featuring Charlie Chaplin, world's foremost laugh-Maker to please you.

Globe Cinema will echo and re-echo with glee during the current week; and the infection will spread to the smallest streets of Bombay, and among visitors, too will radiate laughter all round. Just look at Charlie Chaplin in "Burlesque on Carmen, who is guarding the castle as an army officer against the smugglers. His comic pranks, his loves with the unscrupulous Barbara, his fighting with the Bullthrower, his eating with his sword instead of the table knife. You have only to see these things to admire Charlie for his work to make you laugh!

Don't miss this opportunity of regaining lost health and happiness and of extracting the maximum of mirth out of life at the minimum of cost.

WHAT IS A KILLJOY?

VICAR'S DESCRIPTION

The "Killjoy" is described by the Vicar of St. Katharine's Southbourne, Bournemouth (the Rev. E. J. G. Forse) in his magazine:

"A Squaretoes is a Killjoy. He is the Modern Pharisee. ('Come not near to me! for I am holier than thou.') His letter is P. (He eschews B. and D. for fear of unintential blasphemy: he is afraid of using swear-words—unlike Jesus and Peter: see the Greek Testament).—His behaviour is Precise: his language is Prim: his manners are Polite: his stories are Proper: his mind is Prudish: his ideal is Polish: his outlook is Prurient: his moral are Puritan: his heart is Protestant: his ideas are Perfectly Pre-Posterous: his bearing is Pompous: his vocabulary is Priggish: his influence is Pestilential: his religion is a Pose: his eye is on Public Opinion: he loves the Praise of men: his clothes are Posh: his unintentional blasphemy: he is afraid of usquaintances to Pip.

Nemesis awaits him when he becomes a Father. For his children are pretty certain to abhor all his ways, and to turn into rare young devils as soon as they escape the Parental Prison."

The Maharaja of Kapurthala has arrived in Geneva from Lucerne, accompanied by Tika Raja, Sirdar Muhamet Rai, Sirdar Jarmani Dass and Captain Shivcharan Dass.—Reuter.

Psychologist Says—

Everyone Has Occult Power

Distributes Free Book Describing Unique System which has been tested by scores of New Students Who Report Astounding Results. Also sends Free Psycho-Analysis Character Delineation to all who write at once.

How the average man or woman can develop and use the strange powers of Hypnotism Suggestion and Telepathy to influence people in business and society; to correct character defects, curb bad habits and heal themselves and others, is described in the new book by Elmer F. Knowles, entitled *The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces*, of which thousand copies have been printed for free distribution.

The author declares that what is called Hypnotic Power is nothing but a scientific application of the laws of Suggestion, and that anyone can easily learn and apply these laws. Astounding results are reported by those who have tested the new System. Mrs. Mucher writes:

"Three days after the receipt of your System I was able to get rid of my illness and I now feel as if I were new born."

Another report from Mr. H. R. Stanley (Engineer) reads:—

"Your System creates self-confidence and the development of latent powers for the immediate benefit of the student."

Mr. Hayerhofer describes his experience as follows:—

Your System has been a great help in curing my ailment, I am delighted with the quick and satisfactory results

It is desired to distribute the ten thousand free copies of "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces" to men and women who are interested in the development of their dormant faculties and more especially those who wish to apply the powers of suggestion and hypnotism to useful and praiseworthy objects.

In addition to supplying the books free, each person who writes at once will also receive a psycho-analysis character delineation of from 400 to 500 words as prepared by Prof. Knowles.

If you wish a copy of Prof. Knowles' book and a Character Delineation simply copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

"I want power of mind,
"Force and strength in my look.
"Please read my Character,
"And send me your book."

Also send your full name and address, plainly printed (state whether Mr. Mrs., or Miss), and address your letter to:

PSYCHOLOGY FOUNDATION (Free Distribution Dept. 1024-F, No. 18, rue de Londres, Brussels, Belgium. If you wish you may enclose 6 annas (stamps of your own country) to pay postage, etc. Be sure to put sufficient postage on your letter. Postage to Belgium is 3 annas.

A SUCCESSFUL CHILDREN'S CONCERT

The Children's Concert organised by Mrs. K. A. Ghaswala which took place on Saturday the 27th August at the West End Theatre in aid of the Children's Guild of Service was a huge success and despite the counter attractions of the season there was a crowded house. The piano solo by Dorothy Merrett, the English Country Dances by the Dastur School, the two violin solos by Miss Gool Tata and the Chorus by the Taylor High School were all well rendered. The "Queen's Rival" by Sarojini Naidu, recited by the children of St. Helena's School in Oriental Court Dress was another pleasing feature, Miss A. Dostmahomed Chenoy rendering her part with particular cleanness and feeling. The concert was brought to a close by a charming little parade in which Master Sorab Ardeshir in uniform and genuine busby, followed by eight other little boys, made a splendid little soldier as Captain of the Guards.

The concert realised from the sale of tickets together with donations Rs. 3456-4-0 which will enable the committee of the Children's Guild of Service to send one of the greatest laugh hits ever thrown Fund for the special relief of children.

MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Yor Dalal Street Contemporary, the "Indian National Herald", in its opaque wisdom has been maintaining a queer column of provocative rubbish as a feature. Well might that paper trade upon the decency and sound manners of other newspapers to add ginger to what it asks its readers to gulp in day in and day out. Not unoften has it been a feature in this notorious column that headlines from other newspapers have been culled and displayed to its readers conscious, perhaps, of its own perfection. Let me take an instance, the latest from the "Herald" and present it to the newspaper-reading public through your valuable paper to show how deliberately that paper seeks to mislead its readers by scaring headlines on subjects which are of vital importance in the political world. We find in the "Herald" of 4th September the following:—

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

WEDNESDAY, September 7.
Municipal Standing Comittee, 4-10 p.m.
THURSDAY, September 8.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
FRIDAY, September 9.
Parsi New Year (Yezdezardi 1298). Banks Closed.
Ruby: Prince of Wales Volunteers vs. Bombay Gymkhana "B", Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
SATURDAY, September 10.
The s. s. "Mantua, with the English mail sails at 1 p.m.
Rugby: South Wales Borderers vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from London of 25th ultimo arrived at Aden at 11-30 a.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 5-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 9th instant.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagawad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.).

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Indian radio telegraph route will be pened for paid traffic at 4-30 a.m. Indian tandard Time on Tuesday the 6th instant revised rates. There will be no deferred ess but one uniform rate of two and a lf annas per word will be adopted for ess telegrams. Week-end-telegrams with inimum number of words will also be epted by this route at the rate of two d a half annas per word.

POSTAL NOTICE.

ails for Mauritius, and Reunion per a S. S. "Masuba" Via Dhanushkodi Colombo will be closed at the General Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the inst.

iday the (9th inst.) will be a Post holiday on account of "Parsi New ". All the departments of the Bom- General Post Office Ballard Pier, kersey House and the town sub-offices bserve on that day the same working as on Sundays. The telegraph hes of the undermentioned combined will however remain open and work ual.

Colaba, 2. Fort St. Booking Office, ajid, 4. Mazgaon, 5. Byculla, 6. Gn, 7. M. Hill, 8. Tardeo, 9. Parel, 10adar, 11. Dharavi, 12. Bandra, 13adell Road, 14. Mahim. The re- ms combined offices will be entirely en that day.

FFICIAL AND PERSONAL

N Theatres, Ltd., Poona, gave a Cin Performance at Government Hou Ganeshkhind before Their Excelle he Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilsnd H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapu Saturday the 3rd September.

Mnd Mrs. A. M. Green and Mr. and J. A. Pope arrived at Governmt se Ganeshkhind on Sunday the 4th Suber.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 5.
Baro eedmouth, McLean, Calcutta.
Waba Griesman, Rangoon.
Shued, Goodbody, Rangoon.
Genoappo. Genoa.
Tregoi Johnson, London.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 6.
Nyanza ordon, Shanghai.
Elysia ncann, Liverpool.
Ceylon bery, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Sept. 5.
Steamer aputra for Madras.

S. S. Baron Tweedmouth:—The steamer Baron Tweedmouth arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Wabasha:—The Shaw Wallace Coy's steamer Wabasha, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine

S. S. Shigon:—The I. B. P. Coy.'s steamer Shigon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Tragil:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Tragil, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S. S. Genoa:—The M. Italiana steamer Genoa, arrived harbour yesterday from Genoa, with neral cargo and 191 passengers.

S. S. Elysia:—The Graham T. Coy.'s steamer Elysia sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passers.

S. S. Ceylon:—The L. Edwrd Ltd. steamer Ceylon, will to-day from Bombay harbour for Cata, with a general and same bottom ct.

CHINA & JAPAN MAIL.

The P. and O. N. Coy.'s steamer Nyanza, will sail day from Bombay harbour for Shanghai with mails, a general cargo and passen.

TROUBLE IN APPOLO MILL

DISCONTENT AMONG WORKERS

MANAGEMENT GO BACK ON THEIR WORD

It will be remembered that the Appolo Mill strike came to an end on September 1, on the express understanding between the management and the workers that the weavers will work in conformity with the previous system, which means the two-loom system. A notice to that effect was actually posted at the gate of the Mill and on seeing it and after satisfying themselves the strike committee advised the workers to join, who then entered the premises and started work.

Now, however, the management are catching hold of isolated workers and bringing pressure on them to work three-looms. This is contrary to what the manager promised to one of the strike Committee, Mr. K. N. Joglekar that once the workers had joined they would not be harassed, threatened, intimidated or dismissed from service on the ground that they are not prepared to work on the three-looms basis. In spite of this, several cases of intimidation and pressure are reported. The management have also passed orders, not to allow either Mr. Joglekar or Mr. Mayekar of the strike Committee or any other responsible officer-bearer of the Girni-kamgar Maha-mandal to enter the premises of the mill. The result of all these complaints is that great discontent prevails among the workers and there is no knowing what turn that may take.

DEATH BY GAS GANGRENE

On the 2nd instant a motor lorry was driven along the Reay Road towards the cotton depot. A boy named Narayan Luda tried to board the lorry while it was in motion. Unfortunately he slipped and his right leg was severely bruised by the nearest read wheel. He was removed to the hospital where he was treated and detained. In spite of the efforts he died on Monday morning from gas gangrene. At an inquest held by the city Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death by gas gangrene arising out of a wound which he had accidently received from a fall whilst attempting to board a motor lorry in motion.

DEATH BY SUICIDAL BURNS.

An inquest was held on Monday morning at the City Coroner's Court, touching the death of Mrs. Rakminibai Chunilal who met her death as a result of suicidal burns. Mrs. Rakminibai was living in a house in Girgaum Road with her husband and three daughters. For the last 18 months she was suffering from various diseases including hysteria. Jayabai Luxman, the daughter of the deceased, in her evidence, said that her mother was in a melacholy state of mind for the last 18 months. On the night of the tragedy the family had gone to the cinema. After the cinema they had been to Chaupati for a while just for a little breeze. They went to bed at about 10 p.m. as usual. At about 2 a.m. they heard loud shrieks coming evidently from her mother. They all rushed to the spot and found that Rakminibai had gone to another room. This new room was locked from within. Mr. Chunilal broke open the door and found to his utter sorrow that his wife was dead of burns. Mr. Chunilal corroborated the evidence of his daughter. The jury gave a verdict of death by suicidal burns.

leave.

GANESH UTSAV

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

AT GOREGAONKAR'S BUILDING, GIRGAUM.

Lecture on Hypnotism with demonstration by Prof. Behere 9-30 p.m.

AT ZAOBA'S WADI, KALBADEVI.

Mr. C. V. Vaidya's Lecture in Marathi—9 p.m.

AT MOHOMEDI CHAWL, KANDEWADI.

Mr. N. R. Bamangaokad's lecture on "Tilak: A Political Statesman."—9 p.m.

BY HINDU SABHA, MATUNGA.

Lecture by Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale on "Hindu Religion and Humanity." Haladi-Kunku (for ladies only).—3 p.m.

Lecture by Swami Omkar Stachidananda (in Hindi)—8-30 p.m.

Kirtan by Hari Bhakti Prayan Narharbuva Karhadkar.—9-30 a.m.

AT JARIWALA BUILDING, LAMINGTON ROAD.

Religious decourse by Thakore Amarsingh G. Lisandia.—9 p.m.

Asprushya Mela (by untouchables).—10 p.m.

AT KUDAL-DESHKAR BRAHMAN NAVAS.

Lecture by Mr. C. V. Vaidya.—6-30 p.m.

Pravachan by Mr. S. K. Patil, 9 p.m.

"Social" (for members only).—10 p.m.

P. P. A.

"The Pride of Detriot" the single engin-ed monoplane in which William Brook and Edward Schlee flew from Newfoundland and arrived in India. The photo shows the monoplane with William Brook in front.

THE FLOOD & AFTER

HOUSE BUILDING PROBLEM

LOAN ADVANCE SCHEME

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 5.

A special meeting of the Ahmedabad Housing Loan Fund and the Ahmedabad District Relief Fund was held last night, Seth Mangaldas presiding, when important resolutions regarding housing and reconstruction were passed.

It was resolved to request the Government to depute an expert officer as early as possible to discuss and advice this committee as to the scope and possibilities of co-operatives housing (including repairs and reconstruction of houses) in the city and suburbs of Ahmedabad under the peculiar situation created by the demolition of a large number of houses and chawls by the recent floods. It was decided to give loans for or towards housing in kind and not in cash.

The Committee then discussed the proposal of giving loans only to the people who would agree to form themselves into co-operative societies. The other view was that the question of formation of co-operative societies should be recommended by the Committee, but should not be made a condition precedent to the grant of loan. A heated and lengthy debate ensued after which it was decided that the Committee should advance loans to those who form themselves into co-operative societies and also individually.

The Committee then discussed details of housing submitted by the Sub-Committee and ultimately resolved that an ordinary grant of the maximum loan to any individual should not exceed Rs. 2,500 and in no case exceed Rs. 5,000, that loans should be granted after taking charge of secured properties and to only those who agree to build houses in accordance with the rules of sanitation, Advance of loans will be free of interest in extraordinarily poor cases and with interest not exceeding three per cent. in other cases payable in ten years by instalments.

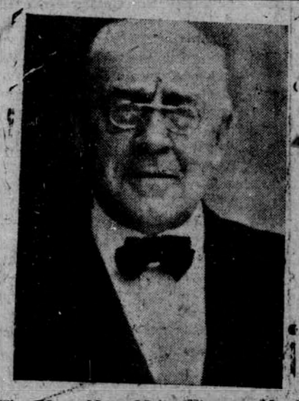
After the agenda was over, Seth Mangaldas pointed out that they had rendered aid to the poor people in the villages and in the district, but the question of rendering sufficient aid to common middle class in the City proper who had no money to spend, and large families who could neither beg nor accept free relief, was yet to be tackled by them. Such people could not pay instalments of loans advanced to them.

After some discussion it was decided that if any member of the Committee found out any such case in the City he should report it to the Committee which would consider whether to give free relief or to relax rules in regard to the advancement of loans to him.—Free Press.

FINAL STAGE IN EMPIRE WIRELESS

LONDON, Sept. 5.

A preliminary demonstration was held this morning of the Indian Beam service which opens for public at midnight tonight, marking the final stage of the Empire wireless scheme. Telegraph officials state that the trials were most satisfactory. A number of congratulatory messages were exchanged between the officials and pressmen assembled in London and Bombay. During demonstration The "Times" representative, Major Vincent Smith, collapsed. He was taken to hospital where he died in a few minutes.—Reuter.



The Hon. Mr. Moir, Finance Member of the Madras Government who left for England last Saturday on four months' leave.

HIGH COURT

ILLEGAL STOPPING OF WATER SUPPLY

SURAT MUNICIPALITY TO PAY DAMAGES.

An interesting point regarding the right of a Municipality to cut off water supply for non-payment of municipal dues was discussed in an appeal before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crump at the High Court.

The Committee of Management of the Surat Municipality presented a consolidated bill including water charges to the plaintiff Bhukhandas Lallubhai. The latter tendered only the water charges but refused to pay the other items in the bill. The municipality declined to allow him to select some items for payment, and cut off his water supply. The plaintiff sued the Committee for damages and injunction.

The Committee contended that under Rule 245 of the Municipal Rules they were entitled to send one consolidated bill for the aggregate dues and to recover the same, and in default of payment, they were entitled to cut off the water supply.

The trial judge held in favour of the plaintiff. He granted a mandatory injunction to restore the water connection and awarded Rs. 135 as damages, being the expenses incurred by plaintiff to secure water from a well. On appeal, the District Judge of Surat reduced the damages to one rupee on the ground that plaintiff could have minimised the damages by paying the whole amount of consolidated bill, and then bringing some subsequent proceedings to recover the illegal portion of it.

The plaintiff appealed to the High Court on the point of damages.

Mr. R. J. Thakore appeared for the appellant, the Government Pleader and Mr. B. D. Mehta for the respondents.

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships, in giving judgment, observed that the bye-laws empowered the Municipasity to cut off water supply for non-payment of water charges only, but not for default in respect of other dues. The general remedy for non-payment of Municipal dues was a distress warrant. The defendants were making an illegal demand. If the plaintiff had complied, he would have been left without a remedy. He was, therefore, entitled to object to such a demand. If the defentants took the law into their own hands by cutting off the water supply, they must pay for the consequences. The sum awarded by the trial judge was merely out of pocket expenses and not inflated damages.

Their Lordships therefore allowed the appeal and restored the judgment of the trial Court on the point of damages.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Directors of the National Bank of India, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 20 per cent per annum, equal to 25sh. per share, tax free to be paid on 14th September.

LATE RAO BAHADUR RAJADHYAKSHA

CORPORATION'S TRIBUTE.

PAYMENT TO MR. PALMERINO

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday Dr. S.S. Batliwalla preiding.

The Corporation recorded a letter to the Municipal Secretary, dated (Junagad) 7th August 1927, from Mr. Labhshankar Laxmidas forwarding two leaflets depicting the sufferings and hardships of "millions of girl wives" in India and requesting the Corporation to reprint them for free distribution in all the High Schools and Colleges in Bombay and thereby earn the great blessings of trying to save millions of luckless, helpless terror-stricken girl wives in India. Also requesting that certain phrases quoted by him might be printed in large black type on boards which might be placed in all the Schools and Colleges, thereby inspiring many boys and girls to live like angels in human forms.

PAYMENT TO MR. PALMERINO.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola then moved adoption of the resolution of the Standing Committee sanctioning payment to Mr. P. Palmerino lately employed in the Municipal Workshops as Municipal contribution to his provident fund as a special case.

Dr. J. V. Vora moved an amendment to record the resolution.

Dr. Vora said it was against the public policy to make the concession proposed in the resolution.

Dr. R. M. Mistry said Mr. Palmerino retired at the decision of the Special Committee from the Municipal service. He was therefore entitled to the full benefit of the provident fund. Mr. Palmerino had also forfeited his six months' leave on account of the enquiry, and Dr. Mistry urged the house to be fair to him and give him what was his due.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. H. J. Davis and Sir V. A. Dabholker supported the proposition.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee urged the House to take a far sighted view, and do justice to Mr. Palmerino as practical businessmen.

Mr. P. G. Shahshrabudhe thought that even if the Corporation had agreed to give full benefit of the provident fund to Mr. Parmerino, they had every right to change their mind as a result of further consideration.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved another amendment to refer the matter to the Revenue and General Purposes Committee.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia moved a third amendment to refer the matter to the Standing Committee with an expression of an opinion to grant Mr. Palmerino six months leave which he was entitled to.

The question being put to the vote. The original proposition was carried. A poll was demanded and the result was 34 voted for the proposition and 18 against it. The proposition therefore was declared carried.

LATE RAO BAHADUR RAJADYAKSHA

The following two resolutions moved by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar and Sir V. A. Dabholker respectively, were passed unanimously, all the Councillors standing as a mark of respect:—

"That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death on the 26th August 1927, of Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhayaksha who as a member of the Corporation and of the Standing Committee for about a year and in other capacities rendered useful services to the City. That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement."

"That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death on the 26th August 1927, of Mr. Chandrasen Dwarkadas, who as a member of the Corporation for 3 years rendered useful services to the City. That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement."

The Corporation then adjourned till the 12th instant.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S UNION

A general meeting of the members of the Union was held in the Union Hall on Sunday, the 4th instant., Dr. F. Coutinho, Vice-President of the Union presiding.

About 500 members of the Saloon in addition to 200 of Deck and Engine departments were present.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:—

Resolved that this meeting of the Union has the fullest confidence in the present Managing Committee and approves of their endeavours to secure the welfare of the Seamen.

The President thanked the members for their presence and the interest they took in their Union. The meeting was then declared dissolved.

WORLD'S COTTON CONSUMPTION

SPINNERS ASSOCIATION'S REPORT

DECREASE IN EAST INDIAN BALES.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The International Federation of Master Cottonspinners' Associations state that world's cotton consumption during year ended 31st July, 1927, totalled 25,832,000 bales, compared with 24,681,000 bales in the previous year. The consumption of American cotton was 15,777,000 bales, which is an increase of 2,047,000 bales. The East Indian Cotton 5,197,000 a decrease of 375,000 bales, Egyptian 1,907,000 bales, increase of 86,000, and sundries, 3,951,000, decrease of 557,000 bales.—Reuter.

MY FAITH GOING STRONG

GANDHIJI PRAYS FOR UNITY.

Madras, September 4.

Probably due to the overpowering noise made by the waves of the Bay of Bengal, loud speakers and amplifiers provided by the organisers of the meeting failed to convey Mahatma Gandhi's voice or even that of his interpreters, to the vast concourse of people that crowded at Tilak ghat on triplicane beach to hear Mr. Gandhi this evening. In the course of his address, Mr. Gandhi reiterated his faith in the constructive programme and the efficacy of non violent non co-operation.

"I believe," he declared, in non-violent non-co-operation as much as I ever did. My faith in the possibility of and the necessity for Hindu-Muslim unity is as strong as ever, but so far as I am concerned, I have nothing but heartfelt prayer to offer for its early achievement. I ask this vast audience to pray for the success of the deliberations of the Hindu and Mohammadan leaders who are to meet on the 6th and the day following at Simla. My faith in the necessity for the removal of untouchability, which is a blot on Hinduism, is also as green as ever."—A.P.

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Geneva.—The task of achieving disarmament was only accomplishable by stages, some of which had already been passed and the League had not failed, declared M. Vilegas, Chile, presiding over the opening of the League Assembly, to-day. He added that the problem could be solved on the lines of the recent Conference. He dwelt on the League's growing universality and its high prestige which had invested the Council of the authority necessary to bring peace and order in the political life.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Hongkong.—A salutary lesson was inflicted on the pirates. A British expedition comprising His Majesty's "Cecila Moth" and "Moornen" warned the inhabitants of Taipinghu and Shekki to evacuate the towns. The sailors burned houses in the waterfront of Taipinghu and gunboats dropped eighteen shells in Shekki. It is believed there were no Chinese casualties.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Facon was scratched from St. Leger at ten on Saturday evening, and Chateau Palmer and Phidias Second were scratched at nine to-day.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

Sept. 5.

Market closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL.

	Sept. 5.
Previous	11.80
To-day's Opening Rate	11.93
Difference	+.13
To-day's Closing Rate	11.75
Difference	—.1

Broach Expectation Rs. 160-8.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Sept. 5.
Ready	25.6
Higher	0 1 0
Forward	25.6
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of market.—Steady.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 6, 1927.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

The unanimous election of Dr. Ansari as President of the Madras session of the Congress by the Reception Committee of the Congress is as significant as it is welcome. Such a decision was, as we said before, a foregone conclusion. After Dr. Ansari, however, published his manifesto stating his views on Indian politics, some misguided people tried to make out that the country was bitterly disappointed with his views and even went to the length of asking him to withdraw from the election and the Provincial Congress Committees to revoke their nominations in his favour. No Provincial Committee that we are aware of, has revoked its nomination. On the other hand, two or three Committees declared for him with the full knowledge of his views. Thus, at the time of the Reception Committee's decision, seventeen Provincial Congress Committees out of the twenty had made their choice and of these, fourteen stood up for Dr. Ansari; and the other candidate, Mr. Kelkar, who was nominated by three provinces is hardly the person that would quarrel with Dr. Ansari's views on Council politics.

The significance of these facts was not lost on the Reception Committee. Mr. Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, leader of the Congress Party in the Council, confessed that "they in the Council felt, like Dr. Ansari, that their programme needed a change." The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar, pointed out that "the country had practically endorsed Dr. Ansari's views, because even the three Provincial Congress Committees that had not voted for Dr. Ansari had voted for Mr. Kelkar who held views similar to those of Dr. Ansari." The meaning of these plain facts could not but go home to the members of the Reception Committee, and the feeble opposition to Dr. Ansari melted away and he was unanimously elected by the Committee. The Committee practically reflected the opinion of the whole country; for we have no doubt but that the three provinces that voted for Mr. Kelkar would most willingly have voted for Dr. Ansari if they had known his views precisely. The country's instinct is sure and has sought out the right man. The country is sick of squabbles and relies upon Dr. Ansari to bring some order out of the present chaos, to evolve a new synthesis of the various conflicting political and communal interests. And for this great task Dr. Ansari is pre-eminently fitted. We cordially congratulate him on the honour the country has bestowed on him and the country on its happy choice of the recipient of that honour..

THE MENACE IN EAST AFRICA.

In an interview in Madras Mr. Andrews suggests that East Africa has been "deeply moved" by the "settlement" of the Indian question in South Africa. He does not, however, notice "any difference" in the anti-Asiatic feeling at present, but he believes that the new attitude of "friendliness" towards Indians on the part of the Colonial Office and its officials abroad "is certain to penetrate downwards to the rank and file later." We hope it does, but indications of the friendliness are until now far to seek in East Africa. When in London Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor of Kenya, was conciliatory in his attitude towards the Indian question. On his return he showed himself again as the willing tool of the White settlers although he condescended to declare publicly that he would be glad to meet Mr. Sastri at Pretoria in order to discuss with him "in an informal manner" the Indian position in East Africa. The contrast between Sir Edward Grigg's statement in South Africa as reported by Mr. Andrews and his speeches on landing in Kenya show that he is capable of a diplomacy that spells ruin to the rights and interests of Indians. The concrete results of the formal proceedings against the Indians are crystallised in the report of the Feetham Commission in regard to which Sir Edward Grigg promised immediate action in full consonance with its recommendations so far as Nairobi was concerned. To the great satisfaction of the White settlers no doubt, he also said in his address to the Kenya Legislative Council, that in the other local bodies in the Colony the Feetham Report's recommendations would be made to operate before long. And let it be remembered that in East Africa the White settlers, headed by Lord Delamere, Major Grogan and anti-Asiatics of that ilk are a different type of men from the Dutch Nationalists like General Hertzog and Dr. Malan whom Indians have found to be straightforward both in the days of their hostility to the Indian cause and their present changed mood of conciliation. The White settlers in Kenya are finding it easy to coerce the administration of the Colony and they know that such coercion on their part has the least chance of being discountenanced by the Colonial Office.

The plight of the Indian community in East Africa and the hostility with which the compilers of the Feetham Report regard its very presence in the country, are clearly brought out in the spirited protest which the Executive of the East African Indian National Congress has submitted to the Colonial Office. The memorandum of protest points out how although in 1924 the Indians agreed to accept four seats in the Nairobi Corporation as against six seats allotted to the European community, this very spirit of accommodation which they then displayed has now been their ruin. The Feetham Report coolly recommends that by including four suburbs in the present administrative area of the Nairobi Corporation it should be made possible to add three more European Councillors to that body, while the Indians should have only one more member. In the proposed new Corporation of Nairobi, therefore, out of a total strength of 18 Councillors the Asiatics obtain only 6 seats. In view of the fact that the total population strength of the Europeans in Nairobi municipal area inclusive of suburbs is only 3,565, while that of the Indians is 8,052, the disparity in the representation proposed for the two communities is a cruel blow to all ideas of healthy local self-government. As regards Mombasa the Indian case is much worse, as the Hon. Mr. Pandya emphasises in his able minority report. The Feetham Commission makes no provision whatever for Indian representation on the District Municipal Committees except the one at Kisumu and there the Indians are offered the deliberate insult of being allowed representation by nomination instead of by election, as if the Indian community there was so backward as to be unable to know how to choose a representative by proper election. The scurvy treatment meted out to Indians, which is to receive legislative sanction immediately in Kenya, should form the subject of an emphatic protest on the part of the Government of India. The Indians in the Colony are entitled to demand that the authorities in India should supplement their efforts to seek redress from the Colonial Office. We are afraid as matters stand there is not much hope of securing such redress because the whole spirit of Mr. Amery's conduct of affairs in regard to the Asiatic question in Africa is based on the doctrine of racial arrogance and racial exclusion. All the greater reason, therefore, why the Indians in Kenya should be untiring in their protests. In this strenuous effort of theirs they can be assured of the co-operation of the Indian public here. As regards the precise form of co-operation the Government of India propose to offer them, we hope non-official members of the Assembly will interpellate Government and persist in obtaining from them some definite reply.

FACTORY CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY

The Factory Report of the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1926 is, on the whole, indicative of progress, though that progress is extremely slow. There is a perceptible rise in the number of factories and of operatives and a welcome decline in the number of child workers. The increase in the number of women operatives is a doubtful advantage. The rise is clearly indicative of extreme poverty in their families. And their lot as of their babies, in the factories can be said to be endurable only if the conditions of work are satisfactory. These conditions show little improvement and creches for the children in the neighbourhood of the factories are extremely few. The result is that many women workers leave their children at home after drugging them with opium. Dr. Cama, the Woman Inspector, has noted this and has been carrying on educative propaganda against the use of opium. She trusts that "the difference in the physique of creche children before and after the suppression of opium must have an educative effect on a large number of mothers". We trust her experience will have an educative effect on Government also. There were nearly 300 prosecutions for the illegal employment of women and children, which al ended in convictions. Welfare workers will do well to interest themselves specially in women and child workers.

A most disconcerting feature of the Report is the increase in the number of accidents during the last three years. From 815 in 1923 they suddenly rose to 2606 in 1924 and to 3984 in 1926. The Chief Inspector of Factories thinks that the increase is due to "improved reporting, the tendency of operatives to stay away longer that is necessary and also to the extreme liberality of the two large railway companies in Bombay." This is a heartless diagnosis and also perfunctory. It cannot be believed that before 1924 accidents were not even reported or that all of a sudden the workmen developed a shirking disposition and the companies, "extreme liberality." The matter should be carefully investigated into. We are curious to know how many of the injured persons were addicted to liquor.

BRIAND SCORES.

Is Poland what the Americans call in their expressive and terse idiom a "stool pigeon" for M. Briand? The astute French Foreign Minister is determined to set at naught chauvinist tendencies in every country so that the work of building up a permanent peace in Europe at least can go on unhindered. His repeated efforts to cement more closely the Franco-German understanding as the first fruit of Locarno are hardly to the taste of the ultra-Nationalists in France as well as Germany and now the British die-hards will not be pleased to find him using Poland to further his pacifist foreign policy. France's most important protege who stands as a bulwark against Russian aggression is to propose at the League of Nations meeting at Geneva a general pact of non-aggression. The pact which Poland proposes will mean the drawing up of a declaration outlawing war. With certain reservations in view of Britain's "peculiar responsibilities" the Birkenheads and Churchills of Great Britain are sure to bless the proposal and then proceed to career about the country asking for a strong Army and Navy to be ready against "the enemy of the British Empire—Soviet Russia." The campaign has already begun in the hospitable pages of the "Empire Review."

INDIA'S RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENCE.

CAMOUFLAGED UNANIMITY OF REPORTS.

(BY DR. KAIKHOSRU KERSASP DADACHANJI.)

II*

As it appears that over-much emphasis is laid in the unanimity of the members of both the Committees in drawing up the Reports one must expose the fallacy of relying on this bunkum of "unanimity", as it is nothing but a trap laid by the astute and diplomatic military British members of the Committees for catching the innocent Indian members with their non-martial mentality and lack of profound and practical study of the problems which they were asked to solve. The military members have made a show of making wide and generous concessions to Indian aspirations, whilst as a matter of fact they have really tried to fool their Indian colleagues, and through them the people of India into accepting recommendations, which on analysis are found to be just as fraudulent, ruinous to our cause, as those of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1917—whose real inwardness the credulous people of India, and their more credulous leaders have only realised after a bitter experience of diarchy in Government by which device the alien bureaucracy retains all the real power in its own hands and delegates the mere shadow of power to the Indians! A well-known old proverb says: "When the Greeks bring gifts. . .",—Let us modernize this old proverb thus, viz., "When the Greeks or rather their apt pupils of to-day, i.e., the British, bring gifts, let honest Indians beware."

DUBIOUS G.

Hence let honest Indians beware of the gift of camouflaged "unanimity" of the British members of the two Committees, and coldly and dispassionately consider the recommendations of the Committees on their own merits, keeping in view the sole patriotic standpoint, viz., whether the recommendations of the Committees will help or hinder the early realization of the self-defence of the coming Swaraj, through Indianisation as well as expansion of the Indian national army for the purpose, or whether it will serve the purpose of the alien Government to humbug our people and to postpone the realization of Swaraj and the nationalization and expansion of its main prop, i.e., the army of self-defence on some false excuse or another, so long it could do so with impunity. To begin with the beginning, let us first consider the terms of reference to the Committee and find out how far the Committee has faithfully carried out its obligations under the terms.

The detailed terms of reference to the Committee, as finally framed by the Government of India, were as follows:—

To consider and report what steps should be taken—,,

(i) to improve the Indian Territorial Force so as to constitute it an efficient second line to the regular army;

(ii) to expand the Indian Territorial Force so as to constitute it an efficient second line to the regular army;

(fii) to remove racial distinctions in the constitution of the non-regular military forces, including the Auxiliary Force.

WET BLANKET.

Let us here consider the second term, which is in fact the main reason for the appointment of the Committee, first of all, viz., "what steps should be taken to expand the I. T. F. so as to constitute it an efficient second line to the regular army." It must be clear to the meanest intelligence that if the main reason for the appointment of the Committee was to make recommendations for the expansion of the I. T. F., and if it failed to make any such recommendation under some false and silly excuse, hiding the real motive, viz., to postpone the expansion of the I. T. F. indefinitely, it must follow that the Report of the Committee is a palpable fraud on the public, and therefore should be summarily rejected by the Legislative Assembly at whose behest the Committee was appointed. From the point of view of raising a Citizens' Army,—the Territorial Army is thus designated in all countries,—for the self-defence of Mother India by its self-sacrificing sons, the recommendation for no expansion made by the Committee as to this term of reference is a wet blanket, deliberately intended to chill the legitimate military aspirations of our citizens. This fraud of a Report should be thrown into the waste paper basket, and consigned to oblivion for ever, unless it be our object to preserve it as a memento of the non-martial mentality of the Indian members of the Committee, and of the irrepressible anti-Indian and un-martial mentality of the alien members of the Committee. In order that the people may realise what

(Continued on page 10.)

*Previous article appeared on September 1.

THE HINDU-MOSLEM PROBLEM.

A STUDY FROM THE SPIRITUAL STANDPOINT

(By Gitananda Brahmachari.)

We, Indians pride ourselves on being known and nomenclatured as "A Nation of Philosophers." Though we have ceased to be an independent nation endowed with supreme sovereign powers for the last many centuries, our pride in our past philosophic traditions still remains. Rather with our increasing social and political impoteney this pride in our past heritage accelerates with aggravating rapidity with the result that we are to-day nothing better than a nation—if nation we can be called—of philosophic fools and foolish philosophers. Our philosophy has ceased to function for our good; aye, we have ceased to believe in Goodness altogether. We are many of us a set of perpetually pessimistic, plaintively crying cowards and intriguing hypocrites who grow more cowardly and hypocritical with every inward mental depression and outward defeat or failure in the battle of life. Most regretfully have we conducted ourselves in the past and brought ruin and despair to all our hearts, hearths and homes. This fair land of plenty has now become the breeding ground of all chronic famines and devastating pestilences; and unless we strive hereafter to behave like living men and women with some sense of human and moral responsibility, we are sure to be swept off the surface of the earth altogether.

FUNCTION OF TRUE PHILOSOPHY.

If we have any sense or sanity left in us, if there is still any essential philosophy or saving wisdom surviving in the secret corners of our throbbing human hearts, it is time we brought such elements to the forefront and made use of them with all available alacrity. For, on the surface there appears to be nothing but disorder and confusion throughout all Indian ranks, nothing but base superstitions and mechanically helpless animal reactions to forces of oppressing environment. True philosophy and righteous morality we have all but lost with our national independence and social solidarity. If we still aspire to the title of philosophers, our philosophy should be such as would be capable of raising us from the abysmal depths to which we have fallen. Hereafter our philosophy and wisdom shall avail with us first for our own immediate purposes and not as mere ornaments and appendages for admiring flatterers' encomiums. Let us dare to think with the determination to make use of our powers of mind for controlling the varying gestures and movements of our bodily muscles. For, what are such problems as Untouchability Removal and Hindu-Muslim tension except the problems of uncontrolled mechanical bodily reactions brought about and maintained by the sheer force and agency of habitual caste-suggestions and mass-superstitions?

RECOGNISE HISTORY AND HUMAN EXPERIENCE.

What both the Hindus and Mahomedans require at present is a clear and sincere desire to recognize the fundamental facts of past Indian History and to profit by the lessons taught by the recorded and remembered historic events of our own nation and community. Let us care to know and dare to face the facts that are at once fundamental and indisputable; and having cared and dared so far, having mastered truths taught by human experience all the world over, let us once for all strive to surmount even the seemingly unalterable and inevitable circumstances by dint of all-compelling spiritual force and wholesale revolution that is social, political and moral combined. At present the members of both the great communities are frankly

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Notes of the Day.

Journalistic Ethics.

The London correspondent of the "Leader" of Allahabad is now able to ascertain why the greatest newspaper in Great Britain, the doyen of British journalism, the London "Times" was unable to see its way to accord the hospitality of its columns to the weighty letter of protest against Miss Mayo's book by a group of distinguished Indians in London including India's High Commissioner. The explanation offered by the "Times" is that it considered it "undesirable to open its columns to what might have been a controversy." The explanation affords us a glimpse into a curious kind of journalistic ethics. It was the "Times" which was among the first to review this notorious libel against a whole nation, and the paper thus invited a controversy from which it is now anxious to escape. But we dare say letters from "Lovers of India" making out a case against granting self-government to this country based on Miss Mayo's indictment continue to receive wide publication in the columns of the "Times." It is not a controversy the "Times" desires, but only a one-sided presentation of the case against the Indian people in order to damage them politically.

Calcutta's Protest.

The vile aspersions cast by Miss Mayo and Mr. Pilcher on Indian womanhood convulsed the whole country with indignation and nowhere have the outrageous feelings of the public received a fuller and more outspoken expression than at the mammoth public meeting at Calcutta on Sunday last. People thronged in their thousands into and round about the Town Hall and two overflow meetings had to be held before the meeting was remarkable for other reasons as well. The speakers and the audience seemed to have fully realised that there were many Mayos and Pilchers engaged in a dark conspiracy to prejudice the world against India's claim to Swaraj. Incidentally, at this meeting there was no discordant note of Hindu-Muslim differences. If, it was a European, Rev. Rawson Aggarwal of Rampore College, who made the most effective speech. He was ashamed that the Englishman "had fallen so low as to publish Mr. Pilcher's speech" and said that their practical protest against this would be to make the boycott of the paper real." The meeting was a splendid protest. Yet it may all end in smoke if people do not realise that they become victims of the propaganda just as long as they allow themselves to be held in bondage.

Shocking Conditions in Pinjrap

We have received from Mrs. A. Jinnah and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas a lengthy letter describing the plight of animals in the Pinjrapoles at Chembur Bhuleshwar. If the real facts are anything like what they are stated to be, need the immediate attention of the public and the Trustees of the Pinjrapole. It seems that our correspondents wrote a letter to Mr. Velji Lakhamsi, the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Pinjrapole Trustees, as far back as November 1926, describing in that letter the deplorable state of things in both the Pinjrapoles as they saw it with their own eyes. But they state that neither have they received even an acknowledgment of the letter nor have the conditions changed. It is clear something is grievously wrong somewhere, though we know that Mr. Velji Lakhamsi is a thorough humanitarian. Our correspondents state, among other things; "Most of the dogs which been there (at Chembur) some time ago one the impression of being in the stages of starvation. The drinking water was as foul as on our previous visit. The refuse, instead of being removed, heaped in the enclosure and served as a magnet to myriads of flies, which would alternate between the open sores of the victims and the delectable mound of ." It is said that the reports of the Pinjrapoles for the years 1920-25 have not been published but that in 1919-20, out of 927 cows in the Pinjrapoles 3,809,, died. If the Committee concerned does not move in the matter, the public should.

A Matter for Enquiry

The B. N. Railway authorities have decided to discharge at stroke 2,200 employees of the Khargpur and Nagpur workshops by the end of this month. And this is done in the name of retrenchment. The authorities have not given any explanation either to public or the employees' union for the sudden and drastic step. The public naturally feels that there is something vindictive behind the decision and that has something to do with the recent N. Railway strike. The union has ascertained that there is no less demand now for the products of the workshops than before, nor has it been informed of any labour-saving machinery having been introduced in the Workshops. The Union has also ascertained that the "works hitherto performed by the Railway workmen have been placed for contract with outside private firms." This is admitted by the Agent. If the Workshops with their easy access to iron and coalfields are less economical or efficient than outside firms in India, the defect must be more in the supervising staff than in the common workmen, who are the same in general throughout the country. Is it for the sake of the higher staff that the poor workmen are penalised? Government may at least inquire.

SCURRILOUS ATTACKS ON RELIGION

ASSEMBLY URGES EARLY LEGISLATION

HOME MEMBER'S MOTION REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The Assembly met to-day with a long order paper of official business for the entire week. There being so far no compromise on the question of the Reserve Bank, it is put down at the bottom of the list. It is believed that Government's new scheme of stockholders will not be discussed with party leaders before tomorrow. It is, therefore, unlikely that the Bill will be proceeded with before Wednesday.

OPPOSITION to YARN BILL.

Before the Assembly met, lobby conversations showed that, although the Congress Party had not met as a Party, the general feeling among its members was that the Cotton Yarn Bill should be opposed on the ground "inter alia" that it prejudicially affected the handlooms industry. The major portion of to-day's sitting will be occupied by discussions on the Government Bill to penalise scurrilous writings against religions. Mr. Justice Dulip Singh was present in the gallery.

When question time arrived, the Congress Party members entered the Chamber after having decided at a Party meeting to oppose the Cotton Yarn Bill. Mr. Chetty who was a member of the Select Committee which reported in favour of the Bill was given liberty to remain neutral.

Moulvi Yakub Hassan was responsible for a large number of questions regarding Muslim representation in the Office of the Director of Civil Aviation and a few other offices.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION RULED OUT.

Kumar Ganganarda Sinha wanted to move adjournment of the House to discuss the feelings of grave apprehension regarding the safety of persons created by the successive cold-blooded murders ending with the eighth murder at Pilibhit towards the end of last month.

The President wanted to know how the growing feelings during the last eight months was a matter of recent occurrence.

Kumar Gangananda Sinha said he wanted to discuss the cumulative effect of the murders.

The President ruled the motion out of order.—A. P.

INTER-TRIBAL FIGHTING.

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

Sir Denys Bray in reply to a short notice question by Mr. Abdul Haye said that towards the middle of last month a well-known Mullah of Tirah Raiset overran nearly the whole of Muhammad Khel Orakzai country and by 23rd August had burnt several villages and driven most of the clan out of the tribal territory into Kohat District. The casualties in that tribal fighting were very heavy Muhammad Khel alone admitting to 125 killed. The Chief Commissioner lost no time in taking up the role of peacemaker and throwing his influence on the side of restoration of normal conditions in Tirah. One of the gravest features of this heavy inter-tribal fighting was of course the danger of the trouble spreading to the inhabitants of the administered districts.

SCURRILOUS ATTACKS ON RELIGIONS

Mr. Crerar moved for reference to select committee of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill intended to deal with scurrilous writings against religions, the committee which is to report within seven days to consist of Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, Nirmal Chandra Chander, Mahomed Shafi, Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Kelkar, Jayakar, Coatman, K. C. Roy, Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Sir Denys Bray, Lala Lajpat Rai and the mover. Mr. Crerar hoped that the house would agree to referring the Bill to the large and influential commitee he had proposed. The intention of the Bill he said might be stated in the words of the Indian Law Commissioners in their commentary on the original draft of chapter sixteen of the code namely that every man should be suffered to profess his own religion and no man should be suffered to insult the religion of another. Many of the apprehensions expressed eight years ago of the consequences that would ensue if undue license in these matters was permitted were equally applicable in the present times. Referring to Section 153 A Mr. Crerar said that the fundamental ingredient in this offence was promotion of class hatred. Experience had shown that in a great majority of cases this ingredient would be present when a scurrilous attack was made upon a religion. The object therefore was to make intentional insults to religion or intentional outrages on religious feeling the substantive matter and to make promotion of feelings of enmity between classes extraneous at any rate to requisite legal elements and to definition of offence, to curb and restrain scurrilous and aggressive intolerance was one thing but they must beware of imposing unnecessary and dangerous impediments on freedom of speech and thought in legitimate enquiry and discussion which did not encroach on the liberty of others and which were themselves the best instruments of progress towards the spirit of reconciliation and toleration. That was why the Bill laid stress on intention. No prosecution would be undertaken without the authority of Government under Section 198 Criminal Procedure Code. Such a safeguard was necessary against frivolous, malicious or misguided prosecutions. He asked the House to consider the Bill in the spirit of the Viceroy's message.

"A MATTER OF EXTREME REGRET."

Mr. Abdul Haye supporting the motion congratulated the Government of India for having lost no time in bringing forward this Bill. It was a matter of extreme regret that they had to legislate for the protection of prophets and founders of religions but this was necessary on account of the recent scurrilous writings by members of both communities. While he condemned the writers of other communities for such writings he considered that the writer of the "Maharshi of the Nineteenth Century" had acted in a most un-Islamic manner. Turning to the provisions of the Bill itself he thought they were rather wide. He would like to make the provision clear and unambiguous and leave nothing to the idiosyncracy of a judge. Secondly his complaint was that the punishment of two years or fine or both for an offender under this act was inadequate. He would also like to amend the Bill in order to make honest, candid and bonafide criticism of religions possible. As the Bill was being referred to a Select Committee he would be content if these changes were carried out there.

MOTION TO CIRCULATE.

Mr. Belvi moved an amendment that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion. It was a very important measure and therefore it was necessary for the whole country to express its opinion. It was introduced in the Assembly, less than a fortnight ago. It was not published in the gazettes of the local Governments and was not translated into the various dialects of the country. Personally, he thought that public discontent could not be allayed by simply passing this measure immediately. The principle of the Bill he would not like to discuss at this stage.

BILL QUITE NECESSARY.

Lala Lajpat Rai regretted that he could not support Mr. Belvi's motion. (Applause). Considering the special circumstances in which India was placed, he thought that the proposed legislation was sound. He referred to the opinion which he had expressed on hearing the High Court judgment in the Rangila Rasul case that although the judge was correct in his interpretation, the writer of the book was morally guilty (hear, hear). He considered particularly at this stage writers of books like Rangila Rssul and the "Maharshi of Nineteenth Century" as enemies of the country. He advocated a change in the Bill in order to make it possible for a fair criticism of religions. He opined that the Hindu community would welcome this measure in preference to any other, because for a long time the Hiddus had neither the intention of nor were carrying on proselytising propaganda. If one section of the Hindus was doing it now it was merely a defensive measure. He suggested that Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya be appointed on the Select Committee of this Bill in place of him. The house agreed to this.

Mr. Jinnah also opposed the motion of Mr. Belvi. If the motion was accepted it would only delay the passing of the Bill. He thought the whole house was agreed that a measure for penalising attacks on founders of religions was absolutely necessary. He had no doubt that all necessary improvements in the Bill would be carried out in the select committee.

TREAT FANATICS WIHH CONTEMPT.

Mr. M. K. Acharya supported Mr. Belvi's motion. He saw no disadvantage in postponing the measure till at least the Delhi session. He was surprised how a body of sedate legislators could in a hurry take this measure into consideration without knowing what its consequences would be upon the whole of the country. If there were certain fanatics who were attacking religions it was their duty to treat them with contempt.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar supported the motion for a Select Committee. He said that the Bill was long overdue. The evil was there and it was the duty of legislators to prevent deliberate and intentional insults amounting to gross outrage on religions. In the name of religion no com-

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ALARMING SITUATION IN KENYA.

INDIAN RIGHTS TAKEN AWAY ONE BY ONE

MR ANDREWS TO GO TO SIMLA

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, who arrived in Bombay this morning on his way to Simla, interviewed by the Free Press of India concerning his former statement at Madras, with regard to the possibility of a settlement being reached in Kenya in the same friendly manner as that reached in South Africa, replied that he was still hoping that a big agreement might be made before Indian rights were taken away, one by one, without any means of prevention.

Q: What do you think of Sir Edward Grigg's speech, on his arrival at Mombassa?

A: This speech was totally unexpected and gave me grave cause for alarm. I had been told positively that Sir E. Grigg had not obtained in London a non-official majority. But his announcement contradicts this. It is no safeguard to Indians if the non-official majority consists of all races and not of Europeans only. For, official Europeans have shown themselves only too ready to vote with non-official Europeans on Indian matters.

Q: Was not your earlier interview, then, somewhat too optimistic?

A: Yes, probably, it was. But that does not affect my main point that the time has come to get a decisive settlement of a general character with regard to the whole Indian problem; for, the greatest danger of all lies in this, that we may go on from year to year, seeing one right after another, vanish, without any power of resistance.

Mr. Andrews is still suffering from the result of the accident at Bangalore. His hand has still to be kept in a sling.

He leaves to-morrow noon by the Punjab Mail and will be at Simla on Thursday.—Free Press.

ENCOURAGEMENTS OF INDIAN ARTISTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The Government of India have approved of the scheme for the encouragement of Indian artists by providing facilities for the decoration of certain buildings in New Delhi.

HINDUS ASSEMBLE IN SIMLA

HOSTILE MUSLIM WRITINGS CONDEMNED

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

An overflow meeting of Hindus was held last night at the Arya Samaj Mandir to condemn the writings in a newly started Muslim paper which are alleged to suggest violence. The meeting resolved urging the Government to take action in the matter and affirming their resolve not to retaliate. One speaker said the writer by his writings had not rendered any service to his community by asking Muslims to become Abdul Raschids. He said he ought to have asked his comrades to act like Hazrat Ali or Umar.—Free Press.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS FEETHAM REPORT

HILTON YOUNG COMMISSION'S PERSONNEL.

BROACH, Sept. 4.

Reports received by the last Kenya mail show that the Hilton Young Commission will go to East Africa at the end of the present year or the beginning of the next. Besides Sir Hilton Young, who will preside, the two other members whose names are mentioned are Sir George Schuster and Mr. J. H. Oldham.

The Executive Committee of the East African Indian National Congress at a special meeting considered the Feetham Commission's report upon the local Government of Kenya and resolved that in the event of the adoption of the report by the Government, Indians should withdraw in a body from all Government offices and also from all public institutions.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has been requested to preside over the special session of the East African Indian National Congress which will probably be held at Nairobi in October next and to remain in that country for at least three months.

In reply to a question by the Hon. Mr. A. H. Malik, the Acting Commissioner of Lands, replied that land was available for Indian occupation within the area between Sultan Hamud and the coast and within an area reaching from the vicinity of Muhoroni and Kismu. (Both these areas are low-land areas.)—A. P.

GOVT. SYMPATHY FOR INDIAN INDUSTREIS.

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The Council of State rejected by 26 votes against 16 Seth Govindas's resolution urging allotment of rupees fifty lakhs per annum in the coming years for development of new industries in India under the direct supervision and control of the Government of India.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA ARYAN LEAGUE.

DELHI, Sept. 5.

At an emergent meeting of the All-India Aryan League Working Committee held yesterday the agenda and constitution of the forthcoming Aryan Congress was discussed and passed. It was finally resolved to hold the All-India Aryan Congress on 4th, 5th and 6th November the previously announced dates being cancelled as they did not suit the Punjab Arya Samajists.—A. P.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY PRESIDENTSHIP

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Geneva.—M. Gnani, Urnguay, has been elected President of the Assembly.—Reuter.

SIR AUSTEN CONFERS WITH EMPIRE STATESMEN.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Geneva.—As a prelude to to-day's opening of the Assembly, the Empire statesmen and Sir Austen Chamberlain held a long informal conference last night.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala was to-day appointed a member of the Credential's Committee.—Reuter.

ANXIETY FOR INDIAN STATES

WEAKNESS OF PRINCES' SCHEME.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S" COMMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Confessing its anxiety to see how the Working Committee of the Congress will deal with the question of the larger Indian States, the "Manchester Guardian", remarks that the aspirations of Nationalist India cannot easily be reconciled with the Princes' desire for the security of tenure, while the Nationalist suggestion that relations with the States like the Control of the Army should remain temporarily with the Agents of the British Government after the control of internal affairs of British India are transferred to the popular legislatures must prove unworkable and we should find little satisfaction in retaining responsibility for British India's relations with the States if we did not control the internal administration of British India. Conversely the Princes' idea seems to be to retain the present autonomy with the limitation of the Paramount Power's claim to interfere, meanwhile pushing on he Reform of the State administrations establishment of Civil Services containing an appreciable British element, the introduction of written codes of law and written constitutions of a democratic character.

The "Guardian" draws the attention to weaknesses of such a scheme and expresses the opinion that the only alternative appears to be establishment of some form of responsible Government in more important States.—Reuter.

NO HOPE FOR DETENUS.

MOTION FOR RELEASE REJECTED.

HOME SECRETARY'S OPPOSITION IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The Council of State met this morning Sir Henry Moncrief Smith presiding to transact non-official business. The President congratulated Sir Mahomed Habibullah on the conferment on him of the distinction of K.C.S.I. which he received last June, but which the President confessed he had forgotten to mention earlier. He said Sir Mahomed fully deserved the honour by his very able leadership of the House as also due to the success with which he headed the Indian delegation to South Africa. Sir Mahomed Habibullah replying acknowledge with gratefulness the greetings of the House and remarked that the success which attended the Round Table Conference in South Africa was due to his other colleagues who materially contributed to the cause and he would have been gratified if the other members too had likewise been honoured (applause).

RELEASE OF UNDERTRIAL PRISONERS.

There were six resolutions on the order paper the first one being in the name of Kumar Kunwar Shankarray who demanded the unconditional release of "undertrial" political prisoners and the appointment of a mixed committee to review the cases of other political prisoners and the question of their immediate release if found not guilty by the committee. The mover said that the chief crime of those who had been detained without trial was that they had expressed dissatisfaction with the policy of Government in rather an extreme manner.

It was necessary that they should be released in order to create a better atmosphere in the country before the inauguration of further constitutional reforms. Amnesty to prisoners was given after the war was over but the subsequent change of the attitude on the part of Government was inexplicable. The Committee he wanted was to be presided over by an Indian of the Governor-General's Executive Council and he hoped their findings would be accepted by the Government. So long as the judiciary was not separated from the Executive the administration of justice would be looked upon with suspicion.

BENGAL DETENUS.

Kumar Shankar Ray thanked the Governor of Bengal for giving effect to the policy outlined by Sir Alexander Muddiman in the Assembly in March last but the method adopted by the Government was not generous. Government ought to have published the evidence against the prisoners. The speaker next dealt at length with the cases of a number of individual detenus and emphasised that their treatment in jail was anything but satisfactory. He bitterly complained about the unhealthy conditions in which the prisoners were compelled to live.

THE BUREAUCRAT'S VIEW.

Mr. Haig, Home Secretary, replying said the question raised in the motion of Kumar Shankar Ray affected the ordinary civil rights of individuals and the primary obligations of Government to safeguard the security of its citizens. It was important to examine how far these could be reconciled. The mover had made a number of references to political prisoners. Casual observations of journalistic reference did not help. When Government was asked to defer action it was necessary to be more precise. The Home Secretary did not know whether the mover suggested that cases of political murderers or political dacoits dealt with under the ordinary Indian criminal law should be placed before the committee. If that were so the House would be setting up a tribunal to review judicial trial. Was this, he asked, in anticipation of the establishment of a Supreme Court in India which the House discussed the other day? (laughter). Evidently the mover referred to cases of those not guilty of political violence. He was happy to say that at present there were not many in jail who were guilty of that crime. Those that were detained were guilty of violent writings and violent speeches. Did the mover mean that any person convicted of sedition should be unconditionally released? Mr. Haig failed to understand on what grounds these men were to be released. As to the general question of the release of Bengal detenus the appeal made by the mover was not likely to be treated without consideration. Government did not like this system of detention without trial and was not moved by any obscure instinct of tyranny. These cases caused Government anxiety and created prejudice against them. He however assured the House that the Government action was justified by one reason only and that was the necessity of controlling dangerous movements and revolutionary conspiracies. If they could do without special powers they would do it tomorrow but it would be inconsistent with the Government's responsibilities to deal with revolutionary crimes such as the manufacture of bombs, the collection of arms, assasination of Government officers and terrorisation of witnesses and informers which were accompanied by danger and suffering in Bengal. The chief persons concerned in this crime were dealt with under the special powers and the method adopted by the Government was successful. After the introduction of reforms there was a lull but this was due to the fact that conspirators took time to mature their plans. Mr. Haig recapitulated a deplorable series of crimes ending with the brutal murder of Bhupendranath Chatterjee and said Government were forced to have recourse once more to the only method yet discovered for holding men in check and once more those methods were successful to the extent that conspiracy was checked and outrage had ceased. This was the background against which the House had to consider the problem of the release of detained persons. Government policy was declared from time and the Home Secretary referred to the speeches of the Viceroy Sir Alexander Muddiman and the Governor of Bengal and fully endorsed the speech of Sir Stanley Jackson regarding the release of Bengal detenus. He asked the House to reflect on a serious of events which had led to the present situation and appealed to them to support their action and reject the proposals contained in the resolution.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR DETENTION

Mr. Lokenath Mookerji stated that he was more seriously concerned with Bengal detenus. He declared that it was very unfair on the part of Government indefinitely to detain persons against whom no charges had been formulated and no evidence adduced.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan opposed the motion and said if a lion was brought into the House and all the doors closed the honourable members would realise the plight of the public when a revolutionary was let loose (laughter). He knew from his experience that no evidence could be brought against a revolutionary because conspirators would get hold of informers and "reform" them that is in other words kill them. From the tax-payers point of view too a lot of money would be saved if such persons were defined once for all.

MR. PANTALU'S CONTENTION.

Mr. Pantalu while supporting the motion urged the chair to divide the resolution into two parts i.e. to separate the clause relating to the appointment of a committee to review the cases of prisoners and the release of those detained without trial. Regarding Mr. Raigs contention that political crime had increased in India Mr. Pantalu contended that India was sixteen times larger than Great Britain and eight times more populated. This country stood no comparison with European countries with regard to political crimes as in Paris alone recently casualties exceeded one thousand over the Sacco and Vanzetti demonstrations. Sir Manekji Dadabhoy opposed the motion. Speaking on the second part of the resolution he remarked that it ill behoved the Government of India to publish all the evidence and thus to endanger the lives of witnesses. Government would indeed be acting in very bad faith if they acceded to such an unreasonable demand. Alluding to clause one he regarded Mr. Reigs explanation as satisfactory and appealed to the House to reject the motion.

Mr. P. C. D. Chari confessed there had been a change of heart in the Government in this matter, but he only found it possible to support part one only, that relating to the unconditional release of detenus. As regards part two he thought there was a good deal of force in what the Home Secretary had said and it was proper that the nature of evidence in such cases should not be divulged.

The resolution was then put to vote in two parts. The first clause relating to the unconditional release of detenus was rejected by 37 votes to 14 while the second clause urging the appointment of a Committee to review the cases of other political prisoners was lost without division.—A.P.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Aryan League has been called for this evening, when, it is understood, the agenda for the forthcoming session of the League will be discussed, as also the situation created by the alleged frequent murders of Arya leaders.—A. P.

RESERVE BANK DEBACLE.

SIR BASIL'S NEW SCHEME

EUROPEANS PLEDGE TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT

(From Our Special Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The three days' interval given to Assembly Members in order to get the Reserve Bank Bill out of the deadlock has only served to intensify the differences between non-officials and Government. Since the abrupt adjournment of business on Friday, there has been endless conferences and equally endless number of fresh proposals suggested. The position has been changing from hour to hour with the result that what appears to be the agreed formula now, is replaced by another a few minutes hence on an entirely different basis. It would be useless to explain all these proposals, but one factor has clearly emerged. The European non-official members have frankly told the Indian non-officials that they will not countenance any scheme which either directly or indirectly admits of representation of the Central or Provincial Legislatures on the Directorate of the Bank. Mr. Jayakar and several others of the Indian non-officials requested for reasons which led them to be so adamant on this point, but they refused to furnish any reason. This was sufficient indication of how much Government were behind the European members' attitude.

GOING BACK TO CALCUTTA SCHEME.

The non-official Indian elected members thereupon met by themselves. They consisted of Mr. Jinnah's Independents, Pandit Malaviya's Nationalists and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's Congressmen. Three hours' deliberation brought them back to the Calcutta Scheme in which six Directors will be chosen by the legislatures, but they excluded Provincial Legislatures, because election of three directors by these would not be easily workable. They have, therefore, decided to confine the election to non-official bloes in the Council of State and in the Legislative Assembly. These include nominated members also. Non-officials will select six persons, but their choice need not necessarily be confined among themselves. They are given the liberty to select well qualified persons from outside the Central Legislature; but any member of the Legislature when elected as Director will automatically resign his membership of the legislature. Thus it will be seen that the entire object of non-officials is to place on the management of the Bank persons who will not belong to any party. It also allows scope for election of at least one European and two Mahomedans. Not only will the bank be free from any political influence but also there will be adequate representation of all communities. Mr. Jinnah and one or two of his followers are agreeable to this modified scheme. But the rest of his following are still out to give trouble. Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan, at the sight of whose tabled amendment in the Assembly there was adjournment and the debacle since Friday, appears to be still on war path. Moulvi Abul Matin Chowdhry from Assam is his fast friend in this game. These two "followers of Mr. Jninah" are leading him in this matter. It will, therefore, not be surprising to hear that while discussing one of the many abortive schemes, Mr. Jinnah is reported to have said "individually I am not for reservation of seats for Mahomedans, but when you see an amendment tabled to the Bill by some, how can you ignore that view?"

BLACKETT'S NEW SCHEME.

However, the position this evening is this that Congressmen, Nationalists and one or two of Mr. Jinnan's party will support the Joint Select Committee's Scheme as not modified. European members are pledged to support whatever Government puts forward. On seeing that the non-officials have gone back to the original scheme of Legislatures having control in the Bank, Sir Basil and his friends have begun to hatch what is called the stock-holders' scheme which is essence in another shareholders' scheme to which non-official parties, particularly Pandit Malaviya and his friends, are vehemently opposed. The details of this new Government plan are not available, but I understand the position under this will be as follows:—

Out of five crores allotted for the share of the Bank, one crore will be set apart for reserves, four crores worth of shares will be distributed in ten provinces of forty lakhs of rupees each, thereby showing no preference to any individual province. This share capital will be converted into stocks and no stock-holder, whatever amount he possesses, will have more than one vote. On an average each province may have twenty stock-holders, but every member of the Central Legislature in that province will be ex-officio member for the election of directors. Whatever number is fixed upon this is in order to neutralise any tendency of the Directorate becoming a handful of stock-holders.

NO COMMUNALISM OR RACIALISM.

But whatever the nature of the scheme, Government under instructions from Whitehall, will not agree to any provision in the Bill admitting of racial or communal claims. Therefore the Mahomedan members who happen as unfortunately always to hold the key and therefore in a position to tilt the balance whichever side they cast their votes, are engaged in examining all the schemes in order to satisfy which one will ensure adequate representation of the Muslim community. For they want to have a finger in the pie. Government's new scheme has not been fully formulated before the non-official leaders of their parties, because details even in this case are changing every hour. But one thing is clear that the new modified scheme which holds the field so far as two non-official groups are concerned, is not acceptable to Government. I have heard a responsible Government official say "if that is the position, then the Bill will be dropped." But Government decision not to take up further consideration of the Reserve Bank Bill till Wednesday may possibly help them in winning over to their side the few more Mahamedan members. In any case Sir Basil Blackett's declaration of his intention to carry the Bill with majority vote may not materialise. The compromise over the electoral college scheme is practically nowhere in the field, because Pandit Malaviya is now opposed to it. Indeed his party is for undiluted Select Committee's Scheme. The Congress Party is inclined to dilute in order to admit it of objections and accommodate the critics. The Mahomedans are vacillating between Government and non-official sides. The Europeans are determined to vote for Sir Basil Blackett's scheme. In this confused and fluid state some are inclined to suggest even postponement of the debate on the Bill "sine die."

OTHER BUSINESS.

About sixty members of the Legislative Assembly representing all parties and communities have sent in a request to Government to allot time on a Government day to enable them to discuss Dr. Gour's Bills on the Age of Consent and Civil Marriages. It is expected that these Bills will probably come on for debate sometime during the present session.

Since Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's resignation of the Secretaryship of the Congress Party in the Assembly, no one has been chosen for it. Dewan Chammanlal has not yet accepted the offer. Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Chief Whip, is not inclined to undertake the responsibilities of Secretaryship. Mr. C. Doraiswami Iyengar's name is suggested, but perhaps the final choice will not be made for a few days more.

RESERVE BANK IMPASSE

SIR BASIL CONFERS WITH PROMIMENT M. L. C.'S.

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett, it is understood, has invited prominent members of the Legislative Assembly for discussion on the Reserve Bank Bill impasse this evening.—Free Press.

PROGRESS OF TRADE UNIONISM

"JIX" OPTIMISTIC.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Sir W. Hicks in his presidental address at the Trades Unions Congress at Edinburgh said that Trade Unionism to-day was more united and stronger than last year. The Congress would consider how to adapt the movement to the conditions created by the reactionary Trade Disputes Act. It was their imperative duty to prepare for the return of the Labour Government pledged to give the people real ownership and the control of Britain and all its resources. But the Trade Unionists must learn to deal with the problems of management by making the fullest use of machinery for joint consultation and negotiation between employers and employed. —Reuter.

EFFECT OF CURFEW ORDER

SITUATION IN BAREILLY

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4.

A Bareilly message reports that the city has emerged from lawlessness and that the curfew order is having good effect. Till yesterday, fifteen deaths were reported to have taken place, and it is stated that about an equal number of persons are lying in a precarious condition in the hospital. The number of persons grievously injured must be more than two dozen. One M.L.C. and an ex-M.L.C., besides several members of the Municipal Committee, have been appointed special police officers. Shops are opening.—A.P.

COMMUNAL CLASH IN NAGPUR

PROCESSIONISTS ATTACKED

ALLEGED FIRING OF GUN-SHOT FROM HOUSE.

NAGPUR, Sept. 4.

Communal tension has developed in Nagpur, the immediate cause for which it is difficult to ascertain. This afternoon, a procession mainly composed of Mahomedans number about a thousand, armed with lathis, started for a Mahomedan locality called Nawabpura, and proceeded along a main road. When the procession reached the old Gond Raja's Palace, there was stone-throwing, which soon developed into a riot. The market was immediately closed. The alarming news spread rapidly. Hindus came out with lathis, and assaults and counter-assaults are taking place on both the main road and bye-lanes. The District Magistrate, assisted by the City Magistrate, and the police force, is striving to bring the situation under control.

A quarrel between two wrestlers one of whom was a Muhammadan, is stated to be one of the causes of the tension.

LATER.—Isolated attacks are decreasing, and the situation is well in hand. So far no death has been reported. The streets are patrolled by the police.—A.P.

ALLEGED FIRING FROM HOUSE

SEVERAL CASUALTIES

NAGPUR, Sept. 5.

More information is now to hand regarding the fight in Nawapura this morning. It is alleged a Hindu funeral procession was attacked by a Muslim which led to a fight between the Hindus and the Muslim. Gun shots were fired from a Muslim house and in return Hindus set on fire Muslim houses. Police and armed police arrived promptly on the scene and surrounded the house from which shots were fired. After an hour's search the police arrested three persons who possessed a gun and two swords. Their offence has been registered and they are charged under Section 54 Cr. P. Code.

In all it is understood ten Hindus have received gun-shot wounds, and one of them Narayen Sivade, a Brahmin has died since then and two are in serious condition. The Fire Brigade is engaged in extinguishing the fire.

Several Muslim families whose houses were surrounded by Hindus in Nawapura are being taken to the police kotwali under police escort. The situation is still causing anxiety. The Court and other offices are also closed.—Free Press.

MILL HANDS ATTACKED

40 PERSONS WOUNDED.

NAGPUR, Sept. 5.

Last night passed off without any incident but there was trouble again this morning. Some millhands while on their way to work are reported to have been attacked by Mahomedans with the result that several persons received injuries. Over forty persons were admitted into the Mayo Hospital and of these ten are Hindus and the rest Mahomedans. One Hindu died of injuries this morning, while several others are reported to be in a precarious condition.—A. P.

NEW PARTY IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION TO BE THE CREED

MADRAS, Sept. 5.

It is understood that three prominent members of the Madras Council Congress Party are making a serious attempt to form a separate party with responsive co-operation as their creed.—A. P.

SHIA-SUNNI DISPUTE IN KURRUM.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4.

The "Pioneer's" Simla correspondent wires that in the Shiah-Shunni dispute in Kurrum District, the Shiahs put up a fierce defence, and it is probable that they inflicted fairly heavy casualties. The possibility of a counter-attack is apprehended. —A.P.

A WORLD REVOLUTION?

FRANCE PERTURBED AT SOVIET MANIFESTO

M. CHICHERIN'S DISAVOWAL

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Paris.—The chief topic in papers, to-day, is a protest made by the French Government aginst the conduct of M. Rakowski, Soviet Ambassador here who has signed a manifesto promising Russian support to a world revolution.

M. Chicherin replying to the French Government's protest said that M. Rakowski had signed the manifesto as a member of the Russian Communist Party and not as the Ambassador, but the French Government's reply to this was a further more forcible protest.

M. Chicherin has now written to the French Ambassador in Moscow disavowing M. Rakowski's action.

M. Rakowski, who was absent from Paris, has now issued a note repudiating the idea that any Soviet envoy could meddle with the internal affairs of France and saying that the manifesto he had signed referred to the possibility of war against the Soviet and, therefore, it did not apply to France whose policy Russia considered to be peaceable.

M. Briand interviewed at Geneva in this connection is reported to have expressed satisfaction at M. Chicherin's disavowal. —Reuter.

A WELCOME SHOWER OF PEARLS

HYDERABAD, (Decan) Sept. 5.

Interesting reports of a shower of pearls of Ghatkesar, are reaching Hyderabad. It appears that a cultivator had sown Javari and on the same night, there was drizzling. He found the next morning, to his astonishment, two plots of land full of pearls. It is understood that the pearls resemble real pearls in all respects except that they are a bit irregular in shape. They are of the size of green gram.—Free Press.

PARSI NEWYEAR NUMBER.

OF THE

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The Special Pateti Number of the "Chronicle" will be available for sale this week. It contains articles by prminent writers on a variety of interesting subjects. It is printed on fine glazed paper and is profusely illustrated with art pictures of varied and absorbing interest.

It will make delightful reading and no educated and English-knowing citizen can afford to miss reading it.

Price of single copy As. 4. Book your order early to avoid disappointment as only a limited number of copies are printed.

GROUNDLESS CHARGE

MR. WATSON DISCHARGED.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

The Deputy Magistrate of Howrah today discharged Mr. A. H. Watson, Editor of "Statesman" against whom a process was issued on a charge of defamation on the complaint of a local Vakil. The charge was in respect of an article published in the "Statesman" regarding Indian widows. The Magistrate held that the words complained of did not contain any imputation concerning some particular persons whose identity could be established and hence the section of defamation did not apply to such statement which was made against Indian widows and not against particular individuals. He found the charge was groundless and discharged Mr. Watson Under Section 253, clause two, Criminal Procedure Code.

Another case of defamation was filed today before the Police Magistrate of Alipur against Mr. A. H. Watson, Editor of "Statesman" by Dr. Surendranath Roy Chowdhury for defaming his widowed relations. The Magistrate issued summons fixing 12th instant as the date of hearing.

A similar case was filed before the Magistrate of Sealdah by a Vakil of the High Court. The Magistrate wanted to read the objectionable article before issuing process and fiffixed 9th instant for orders.—A. P.

CAWNPORE RIOTS

THE CASUALTIES

CAWNPORE, Sept. 5.

102 Muslims and 38 Hindus have so far been reported by the police. It is estimated that he number of Muslims injured is about 200. The Hospital staff being preponderatingly Hindu, many Muslims have preffered treatment in private dispensaries.

SKEEN COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

SINISTER SUPPRESSION OF SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT

SIR P. C. SETHNA'S WARNING

The following is a fuller report of the speech of Sir Phiroze Sethna in the Council of State in moving his Resolution demanding prompt action in pursuance of the recommendations of the Skeen Committee. He said:—

Government appointed two Committees viz., the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee, early in 1924, and secondly the Indian Sandhurst Committee in June, 1925. The first Committee submitted its report on 23rd January, 1925, and the second in November, 1926. The Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee was presided over by Lieut.-General Sir John Shea, Adjutant-General in India, whereas the Chairmanship of the Sandhurst Committee was held by no less a soldier than Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Skeen, Chief of the General Staff.

Now the most important fact about the reports of both these Committees is that they are unanimous. All the members of the Committee, whether Indians or Europeans, soldiers or civilians, officials or non-officials, all are unanimous in the recommendations they have made. This is a feature which is, I am afraid, rare in the history of the reports of either Commissions or Committees, but it is a feature which is bound to invest the reports with almost compelling weight and authority. The report of the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee as I have said was submitted as far back as 23rd January, 1925, and Government's decision was made public after as long as two years and seven months or to be precise as late as the 20th day of this month. The delay in the matter was so greatly resented that as the House is aware the Legislative Assembly felt itself justified in expressing its utter dissatisfaction at the attitude of Government by voting a cut of Rs. 1,000 in the demand under the head "Army Department" at the last Budget session.

A BELATED REPORT.

The report of the Indian Sandhurst Committee was however published on 1st April last after more than four months from the date of its submission, but not without what is called a Foreword and a very ominous Foreword it is. In it Government state that any conclusions they might form on the report must necessarily take account of certain factors of which the Committee could not, by its terms of reference undertake a complete survey. For example, they point out, the problems of recruitment and training of commissioned officers are essentially an Imperial concern and any proposals reacting on them will receive close scrutiny by His Majesty's Government. Further, they state that when dealing with any scheme of increasing Indianisation of the army, they must leave themselves free to consider whether the basis of that scheme offers the sure stable line of advance towards the creation of a Dominion Army or whether alternative methods which did not fall within the Committee's terms of reference might not more profitably be explored. The Government therefore state that the Committee's report will be used as a starting point for discussions with His Majesty's Government. Did they ever hint at any time before or after the appointment of the Indian Sandhurst Committee that such a procedure would be necessary or was even contemplated? Now a Foreword by Government to a Committee report is something most unusual and it has naturally caused great alarm. The public verily believe this is an afterthought designed by Government as a safeguard to shield them if they want to whittle down the unanimous recommendations of the Committee.

Thus, the report of the Sandhurst Committee has yet to undergo three different processes, first the process of discussion with His Majesty's Government; second, the process of final formulation of views by the Government of India; and third, the process of consideration from the point of view of Imperial policy by a Committee of Imperial Defence. It is difficult to say over how long a period this whole operation will extend.

Now, Sir, I wish to refer to the statement made by Lord Birkenhead in his that had asked for the publication of the Sub-Committee's report and not only one single member as he had observed on the previous occasion. In answer to a further question the Army Secretary gave it out that the Sub-Committee's report was not published under the orders of the Secretary of State. I say, Sir, that if the Secretary of State, and at his request the Government of India have thought it right to put in a Foreword to the report they should also in all fairness to the general public, have given the reasons as to why they have not published the Sub-Committee's report. The full Committee have passed certain strictures in their report which is published. We fully explained and justify those strictures in the Sub-Committee's report and it is only fair to us as also to the general public that the same be made known widely. In the full Committee's report we refer to the officer appointed as official guardian to the Indian cadets at Sandhurst. In the Sub-Committee's report we have explained why in our opinion the choice made was unhappy, that appointment was unsatisfactory, and that this officer was perhaps responsible for more harm than good. Take again another instance. We were told that an outside lecturer once addressing both British and Indian cadets at Sandhurst observed in the course of his lecture that because of the system of Indianised units, no British boy would be liable to serve under the command of an Indian. When we were told this, we asked the India Office for an explanation. The India Office said they knew nothing about this lecture. Imagine therefore our astonishment and surprise when later we discovered that this outside lecturer was no other than an official of the India Office itself holding the rank of Colonel in the army, from which we would not be wrong in inferring that what he stated at that lecture was not only his own opinion but that of the higher authorities as well and conveyed with their knowledge and consent. Are these not good enough reasons, Sir, why the Sub-Committee's report should be made public. And I say that the public should not rest content until this report has been placed in their hands.

To conclude, Sir, I would say that it would be little short of a grave misfortune if the considered and unanimous proposals of the Committee are whittled down, and if one of the root causes of Indian discontent is still allowed to rankle in the minds of the Indian people. I sincerely hope Government will fully realise the significance of the matter and leave no stone unturned to meet the views and wishes of the people. The matter is of great importance. It is of great urgency and I do trust that Government will wholeheartedly and readily respond to the call for prompt action in approving and giving effect to all the recommendations of the Committee.

STATE SCHOLAR BECOMES PH. D.

SYED KHURSHED ALI'S SUCCESS.

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Sept. 5.

The authorities of the Osmania University College have received the news that Syed Khurshed Ali, Hyderabad State Scholar, has obtained his Ph.D. degree in Chemistry from the London University and has made several researches and discoveries of new compounds and that he has been advised to make British patents. —Free Press.

SATYAGRAHIS FINED.

MADRAS, Sept. 5.

Three Satyagrahis who were arrested in connection with the attempt to deface the Neill Statue were sentenced to-day to 15 days' simple imprisonment and fine of Rs. 50 each. Angachi Ammal, the lady Satyagrahi, was senteneed to imprisonment till the rising of the Court and fine of rupees seven. All convicted persons were ordered to execute bonds for good behavious for six months.—Free Press.

PITRIPAKSA MELA AT GAYA.

NOTICE TO INTENDINGPILGR M

Swami Jnanananda of Gaya Sevashram, Gaya writes:—

Every year thousands of pilgrims from different parts of India flock together at Gaya during their Pitripaksa Mela. As in previous years, the Gaya Sevasram, a branch of the Bharat Sevasram Sangha is going to open relief works during the mela with doctors and volunteers. Relief Centres will be opened at the Station as well as at the permanent office of the Asram. Volunteers with badges on will be present at the station platform, Temple, and the Falga ghat to look to the best comforts of the pilgrims. In case of any danger, desease, ill-treatment, oppression or missing, of any man or woman, pilgrims are requested to enquire of the Gaya Sevasram. The enquiry office will remain open for all the 24 hours.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

The Honorary Secretary of the "Victoria Memorial School for the Blind" announces the receipt of contributions amounting to Rs. 389-8-0 which, when added to Rs. 5,32,222-8-4 previously aknowledged, makes an aggregate total of Rs. 5,32,612-0-4.

OUR MAYOS AND PILCHERS

EUROPEAN SHELL-SHOCKED BY LIES

MONSTER MEETING URGES BOYCOTT OF "STATESMAN"

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

The citizens of Calcutta expressed their resentment and indignation aroused by the scurrilous aspersions cast upon Indian womanhood by Katherine Mayo and Pilcher at a representative mammoth public meeting this evening at the Town Hall, when Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta presided. There was a tremendous rush and overflow meetings had to be held one on the stairs of the Town Hall and the other outside the Maidan. A large number of ladies was present at the Town Hall meeting, including Mrs. J. M. Sen Gupta.

POLITICS BEHIND THE SCENE.

Mr. Sen Gupta opening the proceedings said they had gathered there to vindicate the honour of their womanhood. There was a political move behind the vile propaganda. That was why the book was published in England, and that was why Miss Mayo was at India Office and Pilcher supported her allegations, calling Indian widows "sluts at home and prostitutes abroad." Englishmen regarded Indians as at war with them and the Swaraj Party were trying all possible means to attain Swaraj. It was therefore not unusual for them to organise propaganda against Indian social life and show Indians were not fit for Swaraj.

Controverting the lies uttered by Katherine Mayo, the Mayor said if they visited London night clubs and the Piccadilly Circus, they would be able to write on English social life on facts and not on myths written by Mayo. These attacks should strengthen their resolve in the fight for freedom and Swaraj.

PROPER REPLY TO ABOMINATION.

Maulana Akram Khan, in a spirited speech, said the proper reply Indians could give to this abominacal attempt to blacken them was to attain the establishment of Swaraj and achieve Hindu-Muslim unity. These people dared attack them because they were disorganised. They should set their own house in order and strengthen themselves.

Sir Devaprasad Sarobadhikari said such attacks were some times nedessary to wake them up from their slumbers. There was a political move behind these attacks. They should forget their differences and rise to a man to vindicate the honour of their womanhood.

SACRIFICE LIFE FOR WOMEN'S HONOUR.

Pandit Shamsundar Chakravarty said Indians should have embraced death before they heard such scurrilous attacks on their sacred womanhood. Westerners dared paint their widows in such black lies because they were ruling over them. They should no more tolerate this and should be prepared to sacrifice life to vindicate the honour of their women. They should establish Swaraj on this new theme. They have got to rouse the masses. "Cast away compromise between justice and injustice and do not think of the Royal Commission. If you could work on this motto thousands of Katherine Mayos and Pilchers would not be able to stand against you and your nation." Concluding his speech, Mr. Shamsundar Chakravarty advocated boycott of "The Statesman" which hd given publicity to the libel of Pilcher.

WEST HAS YET TO LEARN OF EAST.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan said Westerners had yet to learn from India for many more generations. The book of Katherine Mayo he said should be thrown into the waste-paper basket. One Anglo-Indian paper, he proceeded, had suggested that Indians should make reply to Katherine Mayo. But Mr. Khaitan said it was the duty of those Anglo-Indian sheets to give replies to the lies instead of publishing them when they know they are eating the salt of this country.

ASHAMED AS A EUROPEAN.

Rev. Rawson of Serampore College said he was ashamed as a European of such remarks. He was surprised "The Friend of India," which was started from Serampore College had fallen so low as to publish Pilcher's speech. Their practical protest against this would be to make the boycott of the paper practical.

BOYCOTT "STATESMAN."

Mr. Shamsundar Chakravarty got up and said after hearing the speech of this great European, they should take to the boycott of the paper in no time. This was received by the audience with vociferous shouts of "Boycott Statesman."

Speeches were made in similar strain at the overflow meetings, at one of which Mr. Madan Mohan Burman, Corporation Councillor, proposed to lead a demonstration with volunteers before "The Statesman" office to give practical shape to the boycott.—Free Press.

A PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

FUTURE PROGRAMME OF THE AVIATORS

KARACHI, September 4.

Messrs. Brock and Schlee, who landed in their chrome-coloured single-engined monoplane "Pride of Detroit" in Karachi this afternoon, were interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press within half an hour of their arrival. They said that they started on their world-flight from Newfoundland on August 27th, and flew across the Atlantic to Croydon reaching thereon the 28th, and arrived at Munich on the 29th. They reached Belgrade on the 30th. and Constantinople, on the 31st. Here, they were delayed for the best part of two days, and when permission to proceed on their flight was ultimately received from Angora, they were ordered to follow the railway line while within the limits of the Turkish territory. This necessitated their going beyond their mapped-out course for a distance of 200 miles, and to add to their difficulties, they encountered bad weather. Between Contantinople and Alleppo, a severe storm developed, and "The Pride of Detroit" had to fly through torrential rain and against powerful head-winds, her speed then being 110 miles an hour. From Alleppo to Baghdad, the weather improved, but they arrived at Baghdad aerodrome after dark, and made a perilous landing after manoeuvring round the city for sometime. Leaving Baghdad on September 3rd at sunrise, they experienced a rather bumpy passage to Bunder Abbas, and when flying low to avoid strong headwinds, felt the terrific heat rising from the land. Two European officials were their hosts at Bunder Abbas, and they spent a very comfortable night there. They were dog-tired on arrival, after being nearly ten hours continuously in the air, and after a meal, they went straight to bed. At 7-30 this morning they boarded the "Pride of Detroit" for Karachi, and all went well, until they were nearing Karachi, when the petrol tank began to leak. This involved reduction in speed, and greater caution, in order to be ready for any emergency. So, they decided not to lose sight of land. Fortunately, they were able to get a straight run on to Karachi without anything perilous happening. They encountered heavy rain within a hundred miles of Karachi.

A PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

The aviators further stated that the flight was a private one, financed by Mr. Schlee. "The Pride of Detroit" was their own property. Mr. Brock had served in the American Army as an instructor during the Great War, and Mr. Schlee is a trained civilian pilot.

Questioned about the remainder of the trip, Messrs. Brock and Schlee said that their route beyond Calcutta was not certain yet, owing to some trouble with the Japanese Government. They desired to go via Manilla, but that might not be possible. They hoped that the matter would be settled on their arrival in Calcutta.

TO FINISH WITHIN TIME.

Referring to the crossing of the Pacific which is ahead, Mr. Brock said: "The first stage in the flight from Japan to America will be a distance of 2,460 miles to one of the Islands of the Hawaaian group, which, in its turn, is 1,450 miles from Honolulu, from whence the final trans-ocean flight to America will be made. Mr. Schlee and I are very pleased with the performance of the machine thus far. Apart from two petrol tank leakages, we have not had trouble, and the single engine has behaved splendidly. Our desire now is to push forward as rapidly as possible to make up for the one and a half day's lost at Contantinople, as we want to finish the flight within our scheduled time."—A. P.

TO REACH CALCUTTA ON 6TH

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

From enquiries made at the office of the American Council-General to-day, it was ascertained that the American aviators Messrs. Brock and Schlee are expected to arrive at Calcutta about midday tom-orrow. —A. P.

"PRIDE OF DETROIT."

ARRIVES AT BAMROLI

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 5.

Brook and Schlee flying in the "Pride Of Detroit" landed at Bamroli aerodrome at half past three this afternoon. The airmen said they had an uneventful flight except that it started raining when they were nearing Allahabad. They said they intended to leave for Calcutta early to-morrow morning.—A. P.

ANSARI OPPOSES SWARAJ.

TELLS MUSLIMS TO GET MUSLIM RAJ

MAULANA PREACHES CO-OPERATION WITH GOVT.

And what is the text of the telegram? A certain gentleman who is little known in the political world has initiated an acrimonious communal propaganda, perhaps, inspired. The impression that a layman will form from this mischievous and misleading head line is obvious. Mischievous and misleading as the headline is, so is the lead it seeks to give to the Indian Nation.—Yours etc.

BHARATA.

OUR SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

MR. SASTRI AT WORK.

COLOUR PREJUDICE STILL RAMPANT.

BY P. S. JOSHI.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 18.

Dr. Taraknath Das in his article "South African Diplomacy and India" contributed to "Indian Views" contends that Messrs. Habibulla Sastri and Andrews have been conquered by the shrewd South African statesmen in furthering their own policy of clearing out Indians from this country. This view is held also by many of the educated Indians in this country. It is a fact that only a few come forward to state their own opinion—they fear the rebuke from the Agent-General—but it is apparent that this realisation is becoming general throughout the country.

MERELY AN UNDERSTANDING.

While Sastriji conveyed the Union Government's desire to abide by the Settlement, Dr. Malan, the Minister of the Interior observed as follows:—

There had been in the beginning a good deal of misunderstanding on the Indian Question and Indian Agreement. When, however, the expanation was given, the people of Transvaal had loyally supported the Government and had not regarded the matter from a political point of view. The Indian Agreement was not an ordinary treaty—it was merely an understanding between the Union and the Indian Governments. 'To co-operate in the solution of he Indian question in South Africa.'

Dr. Malan added: **"We in South Africa are not bound for one moment by any treaty—we are perfectly free to enact any legislation in regard to the Indian in South Africa at any time."**

This latter statement shows the South African trend of thought at the present moment. The South African statesmen explain to their supporters that they have obtained the co-operation of the Indian Government to settle their own Indian Question and have got in their midst Mr Sastri to help their cause. They add that they would never have been able to solve the Indian Question on the goal of reducing the Indian population to the "irreducible minimum" by acting on their own policy as that policy would have brought about resentment in India and Britain and that India would have blankly refused to accept the Indians repatriated from this country.

LACK OF SINCERITY.

In the very presence of the Agent-General, the Interior Office have adopted the policy of "hunt and seek" and the matters have reached to such a pitch that the Agreement may mean nothing but a sham. A number of cases can be cited which can prove the lack of sincerity on the part of the Union Government and a number of instances can be supplied of the autocratic attitude of the officials of the Interior Office which can beat even the records of the Indian bureaucracy.

1. Inspite of the fact that Din-Bandhu Andrews (who has left for India a fortnight ago after serving the Indians of South Africa for nearly a year) received the letter of amnesty from Dr. Malan and inspite of the fact that all India knows through the press cables sent by Mr. Andrews that the amnesty has been given to Indians in the Transvaal and the declaration has been made not to make Section 5 of the New India Act 'retrospective.' disgraceful attempts have been made of late to set at naught the good-will shown by India and the Indian community in South Africa. The Immigration Officer has become the 'boss' of he affair and has refused to issue D.I. 91 forms (necessary to call wife and children) in favour of wives and children of a number of Indians. On the one hand, the Union Government expresses anxiety, through the clause of the Agreement, that the Indians should have their familis in South Africa, while on the other hand. it compels the Indians (especially those coming under clause 5) to lead the single life separated from the families.

2. The arrogance of the Immigration Officer (Mr. J. R. Hartshorne, who visited India with the Beyers Deputation as Secretary last year) who has been given extraordinary powers under the new Act has reached such a stage that all courtesy has vanished from him, and insulting letters have become of the order of the day in the case of those who happen to correspond with him. Even the formalities have disappeared and his replies are not headed by "Dear Sir" or even the significant 'Sir.'

LOT OF LITERATE ENTRANTS.

But the worst feature is that the status of the Educated Entrants has been endangered by the refusal to accept the wives and children of these unfortunate souls by virtue of the rights of their domicile. The Immigration Officer expressly says that only the temporary permits will be issued in favour of their wives and children. This is not only the breach of Smuts-Gandhi settlement but also of the Round Table Conference Agreement.

SCURRILOUS ATTACKS ON RELIGION

(Continued from page 7).

munal trouble should be fomented and legislation of this type was therefore inevitable. He blamed all communities for having brought about the present communal tension. He blamed Government also because they had been grossly negligent in the discharge of their duties. In fact they had allowed communal conflagration to spread for years.

Syed Murtuza Sahib warmly supported the Select Committee motion and criticised the view of Mr. Acharya. He would even tolerate the burning of Mecca but not wounding the religious feelings of anybody.

LEGISLATION NECESSARY.

Maulvi Mohammal Shafi warned the House that if there was troube now in some parts of Nortrern India it would not take long to find its echo throughout the length and breadth of the country. It was therefore necessary to undertake legislation.

Pandit Kunzru expressed himself in sympatry with Mr. Belvi's motion, because he affirmed that a law must be made for the present but it must be enacted for all time. He complained that adequate publicity had not been given to the Bill.

Mian Shah Nawaz urged the deletion of the clause relating to ocences against religious feelings because he opined that religious feelings had of late taken a form which was not religious.

Dr. Gour examined the Bill from the legal aspect and said that it would be necessary to amend the Bill in the Select Committee in order that it might conform with the intention of the existing law particularly in regard to defamation. He expressed himself in sympathy with Mian Mahomed Shah Nawaz's suggestion regarding the clause about religious feelings.

MALAVIYA CONGRATULATES GOVERNMENT.

Pandit Malaviya congratulated the Government on introducing the Bill which he hoped would be placed on the Statute Book, before the end of the Session with necessary modifications. He was sure that public opinion had sufficiently crystallised itself and there should be no delay in legislating on it. He made a forceful appeal to members of all communities not to wound the feelings of people by attacks on the heads of religious and exhorted them to follow the maxim "Do unto others as you would be done by."

Sir Hari Singh Gour's name was also included in the panel of the Committee.

The Assefubly adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS

After lunch Pundit Thakurdas Bhargava said this Bill took away the liberty of criticising a religion. If the Bill was passed religious intolerance would be perpetuated. He blamed Government for bringing about an impasse which necessitated the passing of a Bill of this type.

Mr. Anwaralazim welcomed the measure, and said it was the duty of Government to check any tendency on the part of a community to injure the religious susceptibilities of other communities.

Raja Ghaznafarali Khan strongly supported the motion for referring the Bill to a Select Committee.

Mr. Aney objected to that part of the Bill which related to procedure. He feared that the object of the measure would not be achieved by leaving the initiative in the hands of the local Government. He joined with Dr. Gour in expressing apprehension that this was one other addition to the defamation section.

Maulvi Mahomed Yakub appreciated the Government efforts in bringing the Bill in the proper time but he feared it was too wide and too indefinite and did not give sufficient protection to the seekers after truth and the honest preachers of religion.

Mr. Tonkinson at this stage moved for closure.

Mr. K. C. Roy protested against Mr Tonkinson's motion and said the House had so far heard lawyers and others but not even one journalist. He, however, wished to place on record that he did not wish to speak as a protest.

Mr. Neogy gave cautious support to the Bill, which he feared, might be used as an engine of oppression by Government.

DEALING WITH SYMPTOMS—NOT DISEASE.

Mr. Jayakar congratulated Government on having responded to the call of the country and brought in the Bill. But he feared it has only dealt with the symptoms and not the disease itself. The very fact that this Bill was placed before the Assembly was a sign that the nation-building capacity of people was not progressing as it ought to. But he hoped that this Bill intended to prevent fanaticism becoming a danger to the State. Incidentally he criticised the way in which religious conversions took place and said that conversion must be due to psychological change of faith and not out of cajolry, threat, or fraud. He hoped Government would bring in a Bill to deal with the root cause of the disease.

Mr. Hla Pru wanted Government to confine the operation of the Bill only to those areas where it was absolutely needed.

Mr. Remnaraan Singh supported the principle of the Bill.

Mr. Sherwani said it was a pity that his religion had to be protected by legislation but if any time religion required protection it was now in the twentieth century.

PROTECTION OF SOCIETY.

Mr. Crerar expressed his satisfaction that the Assembly had more than fulfilled his hope that it would support the principle of the Bill. He maintained that the object of the Bill was to make intentional insult to religion a substantive offence and that it was intended to protect society from consequences which might arise out of any intentional attacks on religion.

Mr. Aney's motion was defeated without division and the motion for Selection Committee was carried amidst applause.

RESIDENCE OF M.L.C.'S.

Sir B. N. Mitra moved the appointment of members on the committee to consider the question of residence and accommodation for members of the Indian legislature including the use and disposal of the Western Hostel, New Delhi, and that the Council of State be asked to nominate members to serve on the Committee. This motion aroused considerable discussion including

Dr. M. A. Ansari, who has been elected President of the ensuing Congress session to be held at Madras.

a lengthy speech by Sir Harising Gour. On the motion of Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar the debate on this motion was adjourned in spite of Government opposition.

Sir Basil Blackett introduced a Bill amending the Income Tax Act 1922 for removing a slight defect in the draft in connection with the question of assessment of tea companies.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar asked whether Government would keep in view their undertaking given in the last budget session to reimburse the loss incurred by the abolition of the Export Duty on tea by amounts to be recovered from tea companies.

Sir Basil Blackett assured that the object of the Bill was to enable Government to assess tea companies the higher income-tax due from them and their intention to make good the loss arising out of the abolition of the duty therefore still remained.

AMENDING INCOME-TAX ACT.

Sir Basil next introduced a Bill amending the Income-Tax Act for carrying on a number of changes to prevent the revenue of general taxpayer against successful legal evasion.

Mr. Macworth Young introduced a Bill amending the Cantonments Act 1924 in order to remove certain inconsistencies and bring the law into the line with the existing the Municipal Act.

The House then agreed to Sir Basil Blackett's motion referring to Select Committee another Bill amending the Income-Tax Act 1922.

The Assembly then considered the supplementary demands for grants all of which had been already approved by the Standing Finance Committee but the Assembly while agreeing to all the motions wanted time to discuss the last motion for grant of Rs. 75,000 for the Y. W. C. A. in New Delhi.

The Assembly then adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

Mrs. K. A. Ghaswala has received contributions amounting to Rs. 2,040 to which the following were donors among others:—

The Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir Rs. 100, Lady Sethna Rs. 101, Mrs. G. Bilimoria Rs. 101, Mr. N. J. Readymoney Rs. 100, Mrs. K. A. Ghaswala Rs. 101, Mr. Byramji Jeejibhoy Rs. 100, Mr. J. A. Wadia, Rs. 100, Mr. Kikabhoy Premchand Rs. 100.

THE GIFT OF IBN SAUD.

(BY G. K. N.)

Opinion may be divided regarding the religious tenets of Sultan Ibn Saud. And non-Musalmans may not venture an opinion on the king in his capacity as a religious chieftain. It cannot, however, be gainsaid that Ibn Saud has asserted, as a powerful entity, for his kingdom the rights to which it is entitled and thus elevated the finest provinces of Arabia to a position in the comity of nations which was lost since the termination of the middle ages. For Ibn Saud has accomplished something over and above the establishment of tolerable internal peace and external amity. His contribution to the Relief Fund for our Gujarat amounting to Rs. 5,000 is an indication that his sympathies and sentiments are not confined to the Musalmans over whom he exercises his political suzerainty. He is not unaware that Gujarat is inhabited more by Hindus than Moslems. Hence the worth of his philanthropic gesture of a Catholic nature. In this connection it is noteworthy that while in certain quarters we have heard unmistakable complaints against the arrangements made by the Sultan regarding the comforts and convenience of the pilgrims at the last Haj season, the excellence of his general supervision and religious zeal are testified by those who are otherwise his implacable opponents among the Shias of Persia. The Persian newspaper "Gulshan" some time ago published a statement acknowledging the satisfactory arrangements of the Haj signed "inter alia" by Shaikh Mehdi Kazi of Mazendaran, Shaik Ibrahim Jafi Kazi of Kermanshahan, Syed Reza Malaika Kazi of Korasan and others. Persia, Arabia and the middle East, not to mention other countries like our former "Ally" of Japan, rave been the recipients of Indians' substantial sympathy in their grief caused by diverse acts of God, while this is the first time in its history that Arabia has come forward voluntarily to participate in our misfortunes due to natural causes. Gujarat is grateful to the sympathetic potentate of Arabia.

WEATHER REPORT.

BREAK IN MONSOON.

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

A break in the Arabian Sea monsoon has set in, and the weather has been generally dry in the Peninsula and North-west India. Widespread and locally heavy rain has fallen in north-west India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and local in Burma, United Provinces, East Punjab Hills, and Madras Coast north. A few falls occurred in the United Provinces, West Central Provinces and Madras South-east.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one and a half inches, Amherst three, Myitkyina two, Dibrugar four, Sibsagar one and a half, Cherrapunji twelve, Chittagong four, Barisal one, Jessore two, Jalpaiguri one and a half, Darjeeling three, Hukitala one and a half, Sambalpur one, Ranchi two, Purnea one and a half, Patna two, Gaya five, Baharaich four, Bareilly three-quarters, Kanker Dalhousie half, Trichinopoly two.

Forecast:—Decrease in Bihar and Orissa and East United Provinces.—A.P.

"KESARI-MAHRATTA" TRUST DISPUTE.

TILAK BROTHERS AGREE NOT TO DISTURB GANESH UTSAV

POONA CITY, Sept. 4.

As the Tilak brothers, who are the defendants in the "Kesari" and Mahratta" trust dispute case, agreed not to disturb the Ganesh Utsava programme. The Court states that it has personally inspected the place under dispute, and regarding the front door and place where the Image of Shri Ganapathi is installed, the parties have agreed to the suggestion of the Court for putting a common lock, and have each been given a key.

The trust dispute case stands adjourned till the 11th October, in order to enable the defendants to file written statements —A. P.

INDIAN REGIMENTS EMBARK

AN INTERNATIONAL SEND-OFF

Rugby, September 4.

When the Indian regiments of the Jhansi Brigade, who were the first British troops to arrive at Shanghai as part of the Defence Force, left that Port for India, they received an International send-off. General appreciation has been expressed widely of their services during the severe winter, and in extremely trying circumstances, when the settlement was in danger of being over-run by defeated Chinese soldiers. Yesterday, the American Marines and Japanese and Italians cheered the departure of the troops enthusiastically. —B. O. W.

SHAMS-UL-ULEMA DUSTURJI DR. DARAB

(BY G. K. N.)

The significance of the very high honour of doctorate conferred on Shams-ul-Ulema Dusturji Dr. Darab in the last Parsi year, may perhaps be missed by non-Parisis and we can understand the reasons for it. But the Parsi community must be and is justly proud of it. It is a high distinction, as much generally coveted as unsought by the present recipient. The Marburg University is not like some of the Indian and, now alas French and other institutions, a distributor of learned charities. The Universities in Europe and America in certain instances have lost something of their former status by indiscriminate conferment of titular dignities, actuated by hopes of gain incompatible with the elevated traditions of a seat of learning. We know of works written by authors with a veneer of borrowed worth passing muster in Europe at the point, so to say, of the bank-note tendered in a subtle shape, the secret of which is known is only to knighted merchant Princes. And in many parts of America it is notorious that the almight dollar can purchase almost anything, which is to say, almost anything including resounding academic appendixes, are within the easy reach of the omnipotent coin. Here, however, is no question of the spontaneity of the givers and the merit of the receiver in our Dusturji's case. There have been no dexterous manoeuvreings, no angling for compliments with significant hints. Of late there has been quite a number of M.A., Ph.D's, in our midst. Some of them have apparently belied the hopes reposed in them by a too confiding community. Europe and America somehow exercise much greater charms over them than poor mother India. They do not seem to have any attractions nearer Bombay. Our monotonous home life has ceased to interest them. They would not respond to the earnest wishes of their aged and fond patrons who would have the benefit of their knowledge, such as may be, reserved for India and the Parsis. These budding orientalists may have reasons for their apathy towards the East and there may be extenuating circumstances to excuse their reluctance to diffuse their newly acquired light among their own kin. But we doubt if even their patrons would endorse a program, always so conveniently ready for their signatures of feeding them for ever in foreign countries at the expense of an indulgent community or, rather, a few noble individuals whose benevolence is too often and too flagrantly abused.

Dusturji Darab stands a head and shoulders above the new type of scholars, in learning and love of home. Our regard for Mr. Dhall in far off Kharachi continues to increase. But we scan the horizon with sentiments akin to dismay in search of an occupant of the Dusturji's exalted office when the time comes for the latter in the inexorable course of nature. Dusturji Darab has many admirers and friends but he has hardly that support of wealth at his back which works miracles even in the domain of pure learning thousands of miles away, It has been very rightly observed that honest humility can never claim a niche in the row of memorable scholarship, except by courtesy, where the postulants are not masters of the German language. To-day there are several Parsis who know German enough to misunderstand it. Dusturji Darab was our first religious leader to unlock for his flock the treasures of German orientalism. His translation of the Dinkard in continuation of his father's great enterprise will long abide as an authentic encyclopaedia of the Sasanian epoch. The learned priest has inherited a collection of invaluable manuscripts and it is hoped that during his life time he will have made disposition for them commensurate with their value. Let alone his knowledge of Pahlavi, Persian, French, German and profoundity in Avesta, he writes and speaks English with a perfection approached by few of his contemporaries. We contemplate with amazement the sorry stuff some of our religious leaders attempt to pass off for English. The screeching absurdity of belitting a knowledge of English on part of those who have neglected to acquire a decent acquaintance with the most useful tongues in the world, becomes ridiculous when feigned reasons of patriotism are given to conceal the real ones of indolence. At this age he has maintained the vigor of mind stored with Oriental lore sufficient to lecture as Principal and set and examine papers for University students in Avesta, Pahlavi and Persian. Dusturji Dr. Darab is an effective and eloquent preacher. It rejoices us to see the venerable exponent and authority on our religion at last fittingly honoured by Marburg. The University archives will perpetuate the record that in appreciation of his deep erudition the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is bestowed.

"Our Dustur Shams-ul-Ulema Darab Peshotan Sanjana of Bombay, the respected high priest and preceptor of the Parsis, the true guardian of his ancestral Mazda creed, in especial recognition of his services in connection with researches into the Zoroastrian religion by the publication of important works in the Pahlavi language".

INDIA'S RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENCE

(Continued from page 6.)

the actual recommendation of the Committee on this term of reference is, as found in para 20 of the Report, the whole para is quoted here. The recommendation of the Committee re. the expansion of the Indian Territorial Force, practically amounts to non-expansion of the active Section of the I. T. F. till the remote future of Doomsday.

Para 20.—"We have already stated our views that the University Training Corps should be regarded as the foundation of the national army and as the primary means of diffusing military knowledge and training, and that no artificial limits should be set to its expansion. We desire to reiterate this opinion and definitely to recommend that the University Training Corps should be treated as separate from the active sections of the Indian Territorial Force, and should not be subject to any limitations on the strength of the latter which may be imposed from time to time in the light of military and other considerations.

We have also recommended, in paragraph 10 preceding, the early foundation of urban battalions or companies, and, in the concluding portion of paragraph 16 preceding, the immediate creation of certain technical units. As regards expansion of the Indian Territorial Force in other directions, the first principle we wish to lay down is that it is from every point of view useless to expand an inefficient force. Consequently, we recommend that in the first instance, the existing provincial battalions should be placed on a sound basis in regard to training, in conformity with the detailed proposals we make elsewhere and that the question of expansion should then be considered in the light of the standard of efficiency, which the provincial battalions show themselves capable of achieving. Expansion in the case of these battalions, and of the other units, the formation of which we have recommended in paragraph 16 preceding, should not in any event proceed beyond the limits of what is required on military grounds to consitute a second line to the regular army of adequate strength and composition: and no new unit should be created save with the concurrence of the Local Government who will rely lrgely upon the advice and the promise of support of the Advisory Committees.

If the principal measures which we advocate in this Report are adopted by the Government, we contemplate that "some substantial" measure of expansion will be found in "the not remote future" to be both feasible and desirable. There is evidence to show that in certain areas scope already exists for a useful enlargement of the Force, provided necessary reforms are first carried out and sufficient machinery for training and instruction is provided."

(Re. the Expansion of the Indian Auxiliary Force—the Committee recommends nothing.)

Para 255 (vi) "We have received no evidence that any expansion of the Auxiliary Force is immediately necessary."

THE BOGEY AND BUNKUM OF "EFFICIENCY."

Documentary evidence of witnesses proves the guilt of the I. T. F. Directorate in support of its anti-Indian policy.

People who read between the lines can thus see that the expansion of the active sections, i.e., the Provincial Units of the I. T. F., which is the only section which, if at all, will count in the next war as it alone is liable to be sent on active service, whilst the other sections have no such liability, is thus postponed "sine die", under the absurd shibboleth and bunkum which is camouflaged as "the first principle we wish to lay down is that it is from every point of view useless to expand an inefficient Force." It is nonsense to talk of the "first principle." Moreover, there is no antithesis—as assumed by the Territorial Committee—between the raising of efficiency and the expansion of business, as the two things can be done simultaneously. The obvious thing to do would be to sack the lot of men who are responsible for the inefficiency, and engage a new set of experienced men who would simultaneously increase the efficiency and promote the expansion of business

POPULAR SUSPICION CONFIRMED.

A question naturally arises why the Committee did not recommend that the whole Directorate and Staff of the I. T. F. responsible for its inefficiency should be dismissed and replaced by another which would not only secure efficiency, but at the same time promote expansion of the I. T. F. If British B. O.'s are incapable of securing efficiency in the I. T.F., why not engage ex-officers of the German or French army with war experience? The printed evidence of the witnesses before the Committee goes to prove the truth of the popular suspicion about the hostility of the Authorities to the military training of Indians, e.g., some of the units were given no rifles, no instructors, or only one-quarter of one-half of the requisite number, and again, some of the instructors as well as the new officers did not know the elements of modern military training! And thus the object of showing that the I. T. F. Battalions were inefficient was achieved. Such tomfoolery should be ended anyhow, now that we know the facts. Moreover, many members of the I. T. F. had to leave their homes and go to a distance of "even 400 miles to learn elementary drill", at the risk of losing their jobs, as no Training Centres except the 20 Headquarters were provided for the I. T. F., while the Europeans of the I. A. F. were provided with 100 Training Centres near their homes. Hence, the need for providing as many training centres as possible for the I. T. F., and also of opening Rifle Clubs to enable them to improve their shooting, etc., during the 10 or 11 months of the year, when they are not called up. If such Training Centres were provided for, there would be no need of increasing the annual training periods to 3 months for preliminary, and 2 months for periodic training, as suggested in the Report and involving unnecessary expense to the country, and wastage of time for people who could ill spare same.

(To be continued.)

ANGLO INDIA AND COL. NAV. CO. LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

The following are extract from the Official Liquidator's 12th half-yearly report for the period commencing from 1st January 1927 to 30th June 1927, submitted to the Court:—

From the Balance Sheet annexed hereto and marked "B" it will be seen that the assets realised and brought to the credit of the account amount to Rs. 14,976-0-2 excluding the 3 sums respectively of Rs. 7,810-11-4 being the balance brought forward from the last account, Rs. 35,635-4-0 being the sale proceeds of the Government Securities sold under an Order of this Hon. Court for payment of the 3rd and final dividend to the proved creditors of the company and the sum of Rs. 510 being the record room rent recovered proportionately from the other companies in liquidation and the expenses for the period amount to Rs. 53,715-2-8 including the sum of Rs. 36,834-5-1 paid to the creditors of the Company leaving in the hands of the liquidator a cash balance of Rs.5,216-12-10 as shown by such Balance Sheet.

The creditors of the company have been paid in full and the Liquidator is proceeding against the contributories for recovery of the balance of allotment money still due by them for adjusting their rights interest as required by Section 192 of the Companies Act and when he has realized sufficient to enable him to declare a pro-rata dividend to the shareholders who have paid Rs. 15 per share he will apply for an order from this Hon'ble Court on a separate report for payment of the same.

The list of shareholders who have paid Rs. 15 per share is being prepared out of, about 30,000 share-holders on the register and the difficulty in completing the same is that many shareholders had paid the balance of allotment by small instalments and their names had to be picked out from this long list. Further some recoveries are expected to be made from the contributories against whom execution proceedings are being taken. The costs of misfeasance summons of all the atorneys have been paid off but the general bills of costs of Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal are to be paid after they are taxed and they are expediting the taxation. Unless this is done it is not possible to ascertain definitely as to what dividend could be paid to the shareholders and it would take at least 3 or 4 months more to do so.

The Liquidator holds securities of the total face value of Rs. 4,21,000 viz. 5 per cent. 1945-55 of the face value of Rs. 1,15,000 and 4 per cent. 1960-70 New Loan of the face value of Rs. 3,06,000 respectively and the same are deposited with the Imperial Bank of India for safe custody and he now prays for His Lordship's sanction to file this report together with the accounts hereto annexed with the prothonotary of this Hon. Court as required by the Rules.

(Sd.) N. H.MOOS,
(Official Liquidator.)

THE LATE MR. C. M. ROSS.

AN APPRECIATION.

(BY K. S. R. IYER).

The Insurance profession of India in general and of this city in particular has lost one of its outstanding figures in the death of C. M. Ross. He was a well-known personality in the business life of this city and of this Presidency. There could be no committee or conference of Insurance men without Ross.

Originally connected with the Royal Insurance Company one of the leading British Isnurance Companies—where Mr. Ross had his training, he left it several years ago and started an insurance agency in partnership with Mr. Mathradas Goculdas who at one time controlled a very large volume of Insurance business in this city. The fact that Mr. Ross was offered a partnership by Mr. Mathradas straightaway speaks volumes for the business ability and influence of Mr. Ross. When Mr. Mathradas actively ceased to take any interest in the agency, Mr. Ross continued the agencies in his own name and the business is still being carried on in partnership with his own son and Mr. A. S. Chadwick. The firm represents some of the leading British Insurance Companies—to some of whom they act as Branch Managers and Agents for many. There is no doubt that Mr. Ross was able to cultivate a very large clientele among the Indian insuring public and consequently a very large volume of the insurance business.

Mr. Ross was connected with an Indian Insurance Company for some time. He was at one time a Director of the Vulcan Insurance Co. He had much sympathy for the Indian InsurLrance Companies and whenever there was any point touching the interests of these companies, he was ready with useful suggestions. The following description which has been applied to a distinguished insurance man in America may apply with equal truth to Mr. Ross as well, "His sense of justice was instinctive and controlling; his patience unfailing and his charity responsive to countless demands. He never turned from those who needed his counsel, his assistance or friendly guidance. The circle of his devoted friends extends far beyond the bounds of his recent activities. He possessed in a rare degree a combination of a keen insight, inflexible purpose and strong mentality, together with a gentleness and a delicate, punctilious regard for the rights and views of others, that endeared him to all who were privileged to know him and explains in no small degree the strength and scope of his influence. A recognised leader in his chosen business, his finest achievement was the cultivation of a nature so thoughtful for others, whatever their station, that none who came within its radiance failed to be warmed and inspired by it. He had an orderly and constructive mind and a faculty for encouraging and helping others in the useful application of their abilities and efforts. Always he seemed "a man of cheerful yesterdays and confident to-morrows."

May his soul rest in peace!

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (SEP. 6TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: VIRGO.

If to-day is your birthday, you will lead a calm and contented life. Your ambitions in this world are very limited, say moderate, like the "moderate" demands of our friends, called the Liberals. If a Westerner, you will desire things which are moderate in the extreme. You think you will get the paradise of both the worlds, if you get, of course, the inevitable Angelina to charm or command you, a good fireside with best home-made coal (that is, coal dug out at home and by people at home), about 50 cigars and 500 cigarettes to smoke 18 hours a day, and the best sporting papers, "home-made and home-spun" of course, and not written in "pidgeon English," to read as many hours daily, and an income of 100 pounds a month (free from tax). If an Easterner, your ambitions are also to get a Soondari or a Pari (fairy) Bai, possess about 18 charms for taking one on your lap and play with it, every hour, individually, and to read commercial bulletins (not of the racing brand, mind you) about half an hour a day, to know what the condition of the share and stock market is, and to have an income of Rs. 10,000 per month (lunar month of about 28 days, not even full 30). If you have not been in your life-time an ardent lover, you will be so at the right time and waste your energies in obtaining the object on which you have set your heart; but, as usually happens, you will have to sacrifice a great deal of time and money, before you are allowed to worship at her shrine. Oftentimes you will act like a mad man and pathetically but truly give vent to your sighs. Sometimes you will go to a sea or a well or in front of a train 'doing' 60 miles per hour, firmly making up your mind to end your miserable career, but each time you will come back changing your mind, remembering Longfellow's words "Life is real, life is earnest," and the (early) grave is not its goal"; or "saved in time", thanks to your wabbling. You are in fact "an eternal wabbler" in society or sociology—as we have plenty in politics.

BURMAS SYMPATHY WITH THE SUFFERERS

RESPONSE TO HON. MR. PATELS APPEAL

RANGOON, September 5.

In accordance with an appeal sent by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel to the Hon. Mr. De Glanville, President of the Burma Legislature, for the relief of sufferers from the floods in Gujarat and Kathiawar, a meeting was held last evening at the Jupilee Hall to raise funds. Mr. De Glanville presided. The President read out the following message from H. E. the Governor and announced a donation of Rs. 500 by His Excellency:—

A telegram was also read from Mr. Gopabandhu Das, President, Utkal Congress Committee and Orissa Flood Relief Committee, describing the destitute condition the people in the flood-affected areas in Orissa, and expressing the hope that the members of the Burma Council would have sympathy with them.

A resolution was adopted, expressing sympathy with the sufferers in the flood-stricken areas in India, and in favour of organising a fund, to be called the Indian Flood Relief Fund. Another resolution was also adopted, that all fund that are received, except such sums as are specially ear-marked by donors to be sent to Orissa, should be remitted to the fund organised by Mr. Patel. It was also decided that Saturday, the 10th September, should be made a special day for the collection of funds for the relief of sufferers in flooded areas, and that the amount collected should be sent to Mr. Patel, it being left to him to decide the flooded areas where it is to be distributed.—A. P.

LATE ZAGHLUL PASHA.

CALCUTTA CITIZENS' TRIBUTE

Eloquent tributes to the memory of Zaghlul Pasha were paid at a public meeting held on Wednesday evening at Albert Hall under the presidency of Mr. Jalaluddin Hoosein, Editor, "Abul Matin." The lesson which the life of the great Egyptian leader has for the down-trodden people of the East was stressed on the gathering, which was a very large one, composed both of Hindus and Mussalmans.

Sir Abdur Rahim, who first addressed the meeting said that they had met to mourn the death of a great Egyptian, a great oriental, a great patriot—Zaghlul Pasha of Egypt. They all knew that he, by stead-fast courage in the midst of difficulties of the cause which he believed to be true rose to be the first man in Egypt. He lived to see Egypt advance a great way along the path where he believed her destiny lay.

Proceeding further, the speaker said that Zaghlul Pasha was no revolutionary, that is to say, he did not practise methods of violence. He was a politician of great acumen and he knew that the fate of his countrymen depended upon proper and forceful guidance of her political life. In spite of ill-health and severely discouraging circumstances he persevered until he was within the sight of his goal. Egypt had been declared, went to the speaker, an independent sovereign country. No one could deny that this was due to the indomitable courage and skilful guidance of Zaghlul.

A LESSON TO THE WORLD.

Zaghlul Pasha, continued Sir Abdur the strength of Zaghlul were in the unity of the people, without which he could never have succeeded.

SOURCE OF INSPIRATION.

Mr. Abdul Karim moved:—This public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the death of Suad Zaghlul Pasha a great man and a great patriot whose services to the cause of the independence of the renowned land of Egypt are a source of inspiration to the whole of the East.

In moving it he said that Zaghlul was the maker and uncrowned King of modern Egypt and was the greatest patriot of his time. For about half a century he stood out as a great champion of national independence. Persecution, even deportation did not chill down his ardour and extraordinary zeal for the freedom of his country. Conscious of the justice of his cause the great leader of the people bore all the trials and tribulations Zaghlul had in fact lived and died for his own country.

As a spokesman of the down-trodden nations of the East Zaghlul deserved the unstinted admiration of the whole world.

A copy of the resolution was forwarded to Mrs. Zaghlul Pasha—"Forward." Rahim, had set an example to the whole of the world, in any case to the oriental countries, as to what can be achieved by strong political agitation, without resort to any violent methods. Though an oriental of orientals he recognised that in the modern twentieth century it would not do to stick to old ideas, old methods and old prejudices and he rose above them. The success of

JOHN DILLON

THE "GREAT LIBERAL."

No man ever served his own nation more loyally or more steadfastly than John Dillon. He was drawn in youth into the national struggle, and from that time to the day, nine years ago, when his party was destroyed by the blunders of Enlish politicians he never spared himself in his country's service. He made mistakes and, owing to his excessive spirit of mistrust, the constructive effort started by Sir Horace Plunkets thirty years ago, from which so much good was to come to Ireland, received no help from him. But of his sincerity and single-mindedess there was no question. He slaved for his country, speaking, travelling all over the world, going again and again to prison, working incessantly in the House of Commons, and finally giving the world a rare example of self-suppression in accepting John Redmond's leadership, though his own following was far the larger, for the sake of unity. There are few cases of such conduct to be found in the politics either of his country or of ours. To understand what Dillon gave up for Ireland we must remember, too, that he was a man of distinguished mind and great power who would certainly have achieved high office if his ambition had led him to seek it. He had only to step from Irish to English politics if he had desired a career of that kind. The constancy that kept him and Redmond in the service of a cause that often looked desperate received little acknowledgment from their political opponents, and it has received perhaps even less from their successors in the national movement, who are apt to forget not only what difficulties they encountered but also what successes they attained.

But Dillon was not only a great Irish Nationalist; he was a great Liberal. It was often said by English critics that Irish Nationalists took up the cause of the victims of Imperialism not so much from sympathy with their wrongs as from the desire to embarrass England. Of some Irishmen this was probably true. They felt that their one task was to free Ireland, and that all their political actions should be directed to this aim: that just as Cavour sent soldiers to the Crimean War because he thought it would help him to get Italian freedom, so they could seize every opportunity of serving their one cause, and those opportunities came with England's difficulties. But this was not Dillon's case. He had a much wider outlook, and was by temperament and conviction a Radical. And he made himself by study a real authority on foreign questions. On such topics as the Boer War, the treatment of Egypt, the ill-usage of the native races in our possessions, he spoke not as an Irishman seeking to make things difficult for England but as a Radical to whom these causes were important and intimate. In this way he served a great purpose in the House of Commons quite outside his role as an Irish leader. His quick mind, his passionate eloquence, and his moral force made him a powerful and dangerous critic, and if he thought chiefly of the wrongs of Ireland it was not only the wrongs of Ireland that he sought and helped to redress. And it is certainly not only among Irishmen that he is remembered today with admiration and gratitude."—"The Manchester Guardian."

OUR BAR.

D. N. BAHADURJI.

"K. M. T." writes in the "Bombay Law Journal":—

What makes for success at the Bar? It is a topic of never failing interest among those who have joined and those who aspire to join its ranks. Various answers have been suggested such as ability, learning, eloquence and influence: the last, it must be confessed, a very potent factor. But if there is one thing the career of Bahadurji at the Bar has made abundantly clear, it is that one may go far indeed with plod coupled with a high sense of duty, strict rectitude and singleness of purpose. Bahadurji is not brilliant neither can one predicate of him that he is very acute. In these respects he can yield pride of place to a few one could name off-hand. But he has more than made up for these apparent drawbacks by sheer hard work and a capacity for unfolding his case before the Court in terse, clear language with his points, such as they are, well brought out and pursued with dogged perseverance. Ever cool and collected to a degree, one has never seen him flurried or in haste. Whatever the other side may feel,—and he does not care—he goes on in his individual way till the case is fought to a finish. Bahadurji is rarely known to fight for a compromise. Not for him the easier way of a half-hearted attempt at prosecuting a suit for a while, and then frantic efforts at settlement to get rid of a bundle of papers in which the brief fees have been earned so that other matters may in their turn, be taken up and finished. And yet in certain cases which might have gone on in Court for days and weeks and out of Court for months to the pecuniary advantage of both branches of the profession, Bahadurji has been known to step in and by his influence and weight ended at once what otherwise threatened to spell ruin to both sides.

In Court he is a model of what an advocate should be. Courteous to the Bench and his opponent, he is the embodiment of dignity. He knows exactly what is due to others and to himself and acts within the strictest limits of that knowledge. Never frivolous, I wonder if anyone has ever known him to crack a joke in Court or to laugh at judicial jokes: the latter a peculiarly common failing among the profession!

It has been whispered in some quarters that Bahadurji is unaccommodating, that at times he does not look to the convenience of persons engaged on the other side. To make such a charge thus baldly against him is unjust. He knows, none better, the abuses to which the system of "accommodating" has led, and he for one will not lend the slightest countenance to anything which even hints at the slackening of the ordinary practice and rules appertaining to these matters. His argument is simple: if you have undertaken to do a job, you must do it yourself: if you cannot attend—well, don't sit tight on your brief. And who will quarrel with him for this attitude?

This brings one to the qestion of Bahadurji in the light of the traditions of the Bar. He has from the start been a strict upholder of the honour and prestige of his order, and follows them with a fervour worthy of a devout disciple. Anything mean or underhand meets with his prompt and stern disapproval. In all matters relating to the etiquette of the Bar, his opinion is eagerly sought and his pronouncements accepted with respect.

As a friend, Bahadurji is delightful. Frank and open with a cheerful word for all, he sheds radiance wherever he happens to be. His society is eagerly sought by the most senior and the tyro, and when with him, one thing one may always be confident about, that there will be a free and frank exchange of views without the least suspicion of any "arriere pense" His views on all matters are sane, sober and reasonable. He is incapable of a mean thought or word, and one may confidently assert of him that he is the living embodiment of a gallant gentleman "sans peur et sans reproche"

ROAD TO NAINI TAL REPAIRED

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4.

The motor roads to Naini Tal and Ranikhet, which were damaged by the recent heavy rains, have been repaired, and were opened to light motor traffic on Friday.—A. P.

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EDUCATION OF MUSLIM GIRLS.

(From a Correspondent).

The answer to a question as to why a person, who was as far removed from education as the bat from daylight, should be on the Managing Committee of an educational institution, was that he is a good canvasser. This seems the criterion for controlling educational institutions in India at present. It is either the canvasser or the man with funds that is to dictate the order in education, whether of girls or boys. He may be admitted for the control of boy's education, for if the real motive in education is forgotten, there is at least the set goal to gratify for some profession, but what justification can there be for admitting such a person to control girls' education at a stage when neither a goal is fixed nor is it even acknowledged as a right. A canvasser, no doubt, may be very useful when there is a worthy thing to be carried through, but the very prospect of having such a functionary in education is its undoing and oftener than not it has been proved that this genius for gaining votes has been used to denounce the earnest workers in the cause and thus keep the institutions in a nondescript condition. The methods by which are such as must turn even the passivist if not for the sake of upholding justice at least for preventing the needy institution from being deprived of the services of such a worker, yet this is happening almost every day with impunity where girls who are eager to work for the good of girls' education are invited with all promises of protection and help and finally deserted by the inviters and shabbily treated by the managing bodies of education. This is done, merely because the girl worker cannot give up her principles and accept the ways of the canvasser who becomes the sole proprietor.

THE HON. SECRETARY.

Another form in which this kind of element is found, is the honorary secretary He makes this honorary state a license to enforce his will as supreme regardless of the needs of the school and when thwarted, will go to the length of making unwarranted accusations to get rid of the one, who is employed against his wishes. The worder of it is that the managing body knowing the situation, will acquiesce in his design merely because he is honorary and it might devolve on them to manage the school if he was sent away.

I have known of the case of the Muslim Girls' School where a Muslim lady qualified to guide girls' education, was invited to take charge of the school in spite of there being another principal. When she inquired why this situation was being created, she was told that the Honorary Secretary did not want the Principal to be dismissed, yet the President and the Managing Committee could not wait for the school ruined as it was being ruined.

The Muslim lady so invited, naturally refused to take charge under such complicated circumstances, but was urged on point of national and communal duty with promises that the Principal would be removed as soon as possible when the Secretary was humoured.

Needless to say the task before the Muslim lady was not an easy one, particularly when she was expected to undo all that the Principal still there was doing and had done and bear the full dislike of the Honorary Secretary against whose wishes she was placed there.

It was fight for the new comer for establishing the right principles in the school and thus going directly against the former Principal who looked upon her as a rival and secondly against the stubbornness of the Honorary Secretary because his will had not prevailed in keeping her out. The Muslim lady after having struggled through the situation for some months, gave notice that she wished to resign, but was still persuaded to stay a little longer for the sake of the school with further promises of help from the members wishing to see the school improve.

THE CANVASSER PREVAILS.

The canvasser here prevailed as usual and at the meeting to decide the accusations brought against the Muslim lady, only his voters were present and although every one of the accusations was proved false by written evidence and oral, the Committee passed the resolution because the Honarary Secretary had to be humoured.

Such is the sort of thing that is happening in not a few places in India. Instead of educational institutions they are places for the tricks of the worst intriguers and to betray girls. By accepting the work in one of these schools, a girl is only exposed to the difficulties of bad management but when standing up for principles, is made out a bad worker and yet more when seeking to bring out the truth, has further to meet the unscrupulous methods of the authorities of the school who can go to the utmost in marring the character if only to justify their crooked methods.

How long is this state of affairs to be left unquestioned? Is education of girls to be thus abused and no remedy even suggested? Those who feel strongly about the injustice are usually those who have no means to support their sympathy. But are there none among those possessing means to remedy this evil? The supreme need is of a body which will take such interest in the education of girls as to give security to those who are eager to work for their uplift. This body should vigilantly guard the interests of girls and be ready to fight out to justice any helpless innocent girl against unscrupulous methods

A COATED TONGUE USUALLY MEANS A COATED STOMACH

Look at your tongue! It should be bright and clean. If it is coated with fur it indicates a dirty stomach. Inactive bowels or lazy liver usually cause dirty stomach, foul breath, headache, spots, pimples, boils and all forms of skin eruptions. That is why you should look at your tongue frequently and, if it is coated with fur, you should stimulate liver, clean stomach and make bowels active by taking

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STEAMSHIP PASSENGERS GRIEVANCES.

NEED OF ADVISING COMMITTEE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. K. C. Neogy has introdueed in the Assembly a Bill empowering the Governor-General-in-Council to fix rates and freights and empowering local Goversments to make rules for the appoinment of Advisory Committees. The public is aware, that on the recommendation of the Railway Committee, the Railway Board has appointed Local Advisory Committees for Railways in principal towns, but, unfortunately, the powers vested in them are so defective that no improvements are effected as are necessary for the travelling public. People daily travel in railways and hence their grievances are brought to the notice of the railway authorities and Government but very few have to travel in steamers and hence their grievances are not brought to the notice of the Government or steamer authorities. The grievances of the steamer passengers are many but as they are not agitated in the Press as they ought to be, they remain as they have been for years. The passengers going to Africa have complained from time to time but B. I. S. N. Coy. has not remedied those grievances for years. The "Vita" tragedy at Cutch Mandvi has opened the eyes of the public about steamer grievances and the careless attitude of the European captain. Ill-treatment by the staff of the steamer, insanitary arrangements, insufficient sitting accommodation, exorbitant cooly charges, poor arrangements for shelter, refreshment and water at Bunders are some of the grievances of the steamer passengers. I hope, the Goverument of India will look into this matter and while congratulating Mr. Neogy on introducing a Bill for steamer passengers request him to insist on having Advisory Committees with powers to act according to the wishes of the public. I hope, members of the Assembly will support Mr. Neogy to pass the Bill.—Yours, etc.,

JIVRAJ GOCULAS NENSEY.

THE HINDU MOSLEM PROBLEM

(Continued from page 6.)

unscientific and unbusiness-like in their respective outlooks and response to all the demands of greater human ideals and collective aspirations. The warring masses of ignorant, ill-educated millions have no definite aim nor any fixed purpose behind the daily disturbances they raise over the most silly questions of drum-beating or cow-killing. Nothing is more indicative of the falsity of culture and civilization claimed by both communities than the stark ignorance and superstition betrayed by the professed adherents of the fighting creeds in claiming precedence and peremptory deference to their respective ritualistic performances supposed to be absolutely necessary to propitiate the All-Loving God and Lord of all worlds and universes.

LET US BE HONEST IN GOD'S NAME.

If there be any trait of manliness or sense of truthfulness still alive and active in the hearts and minds of both Hindus and Mahomedans, let them both manifest it in their simple and sublime resolution to remain honest under all circumstances. Stern honesty, simple truthfulness, sincerity of purpose and directness of expression in words, deeds and gestures—the only cure for all our inter-communal and intra-communal quarrels and disturbances is this and this alone. But honesty has become the rarest commodity in the land of Hindustan at the present moment. What with mass prejudices and group misrepresentations, with caste-privileges and class-hatreds, simple recognition and representation of elemental facts and events has become almost impossible in our common motherland. If we believe in God as both the Hindus and Mahomedans are never tired of proclaiming to the whole world, if both the great communities have any sense of true reverence and regard for the Divine, let the professed members and stalwart champions of both faiths honestly eschew all blasphemous misuse and prostitution of the sacred names of God and Religion.

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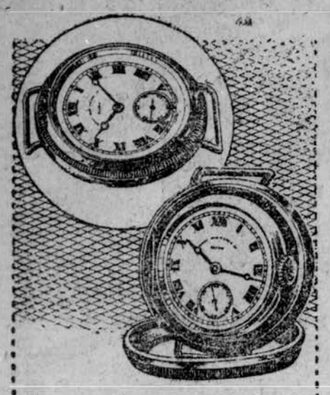

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